

Imaging Neurodegeneration in MS

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University of Siena, Italy*

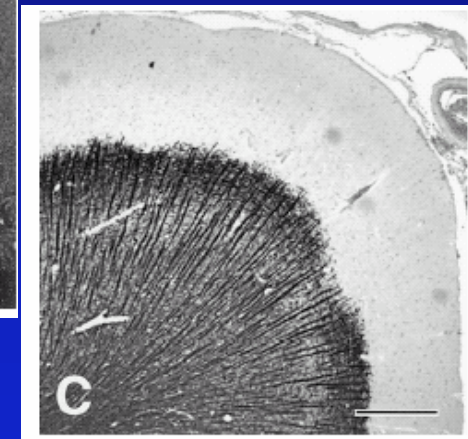
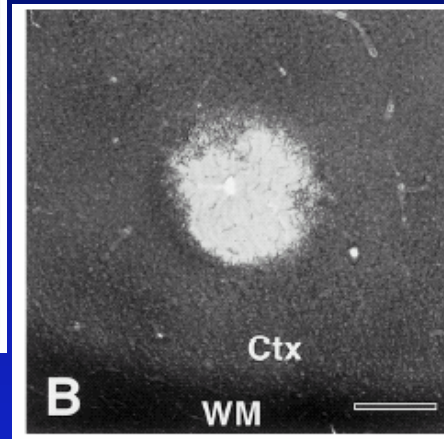
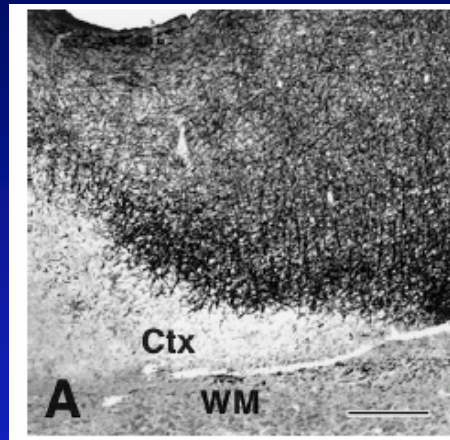
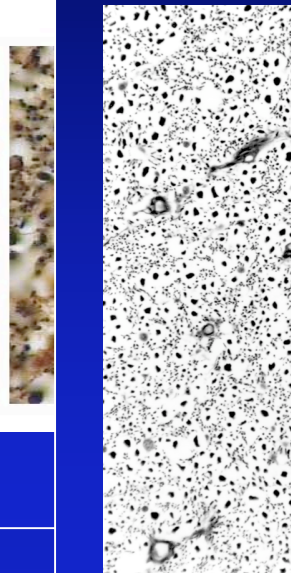


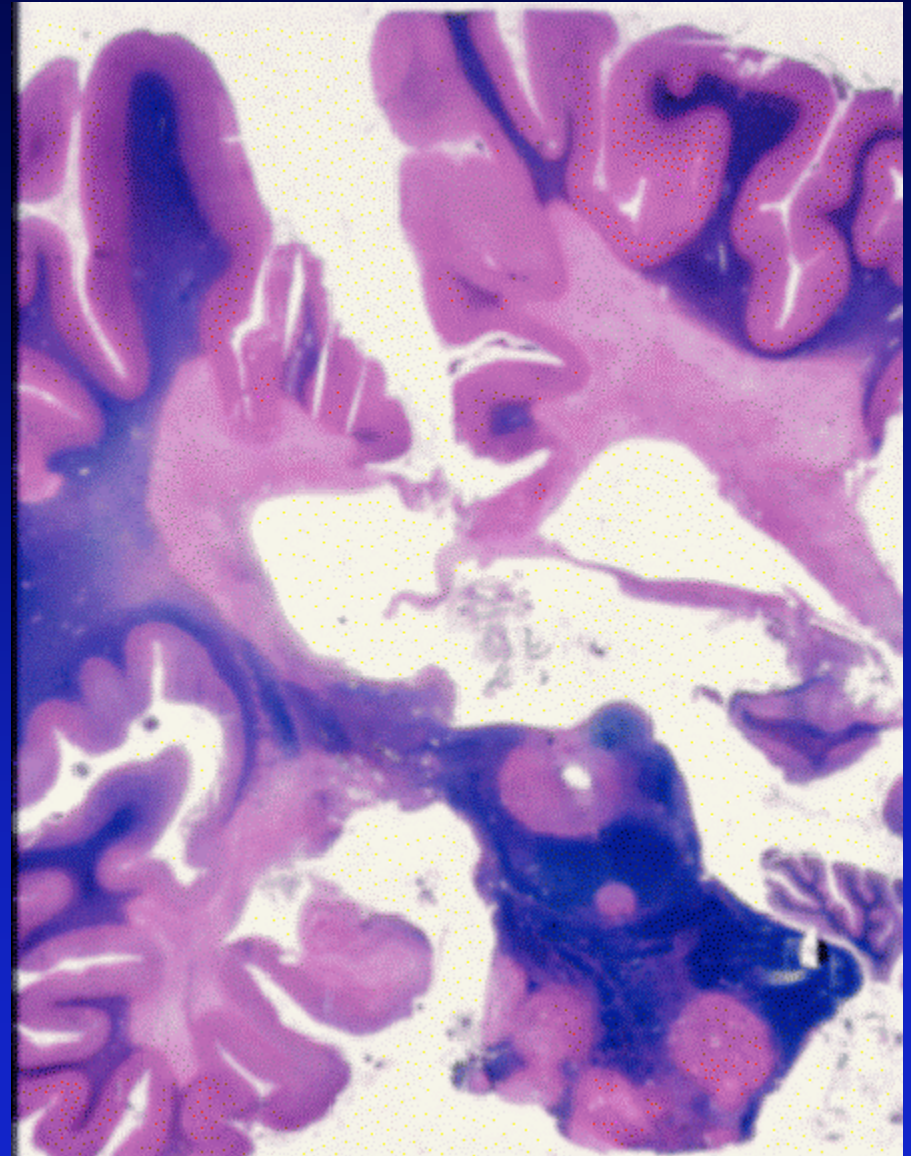
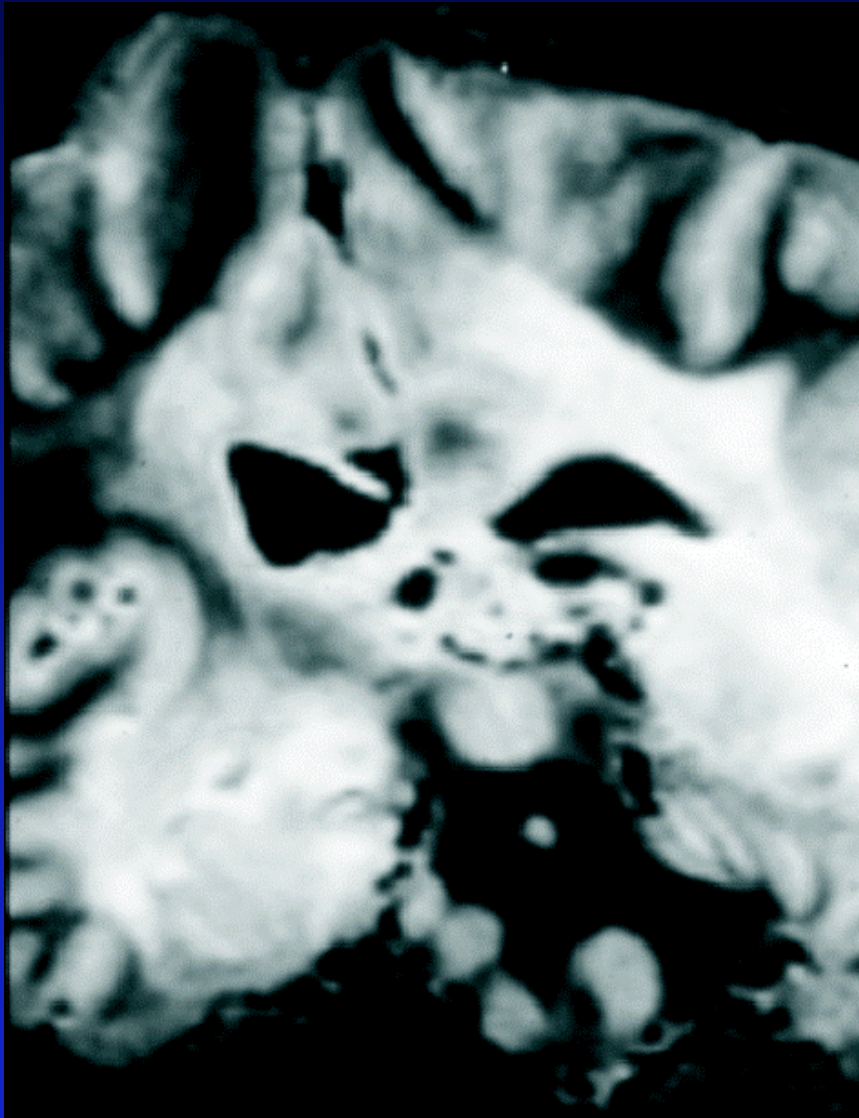
Axonal changes in MS

Pathological study of normal appearing regions

Axonal Degeneration in MS Spinal cord

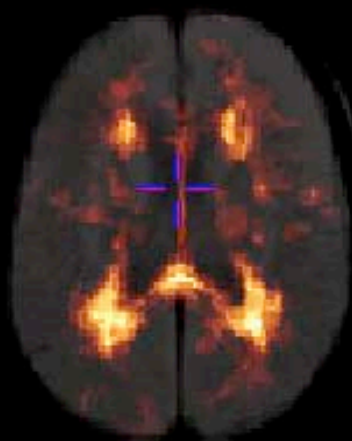
Cortical Lesions in MS Brains





Kindly provided by Don Paty, MD

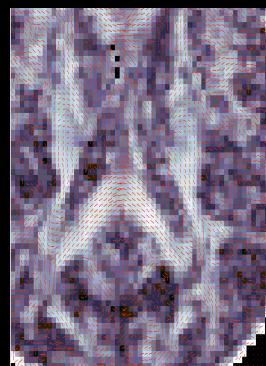
Quantitative MR



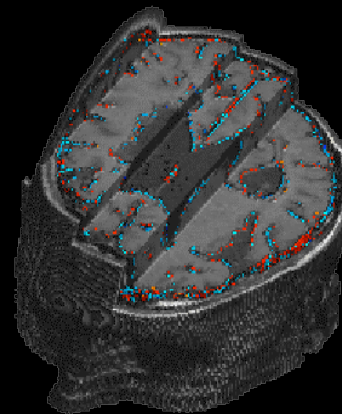
MRI-LV



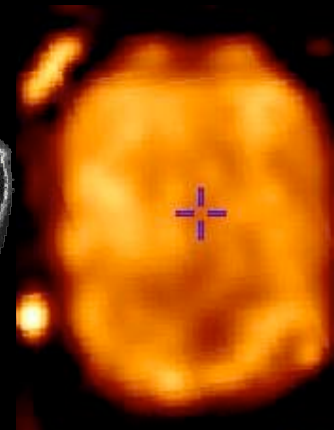
MTr



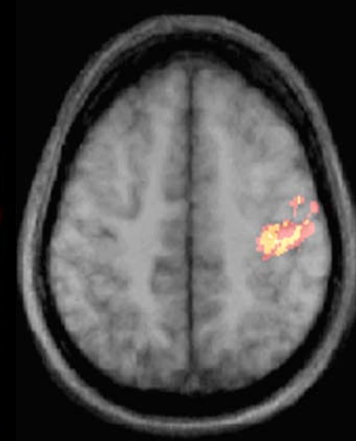
DTI



MRIV



MRSI



FMRI

Multiple Sclerosis

MR measures of Neuro-Axonal Damage

- *T1-weighted WM lesions (Black Holes)*
- *MT ratio*
- *N-Acetylaspartate*
- *Brain Atrophy*

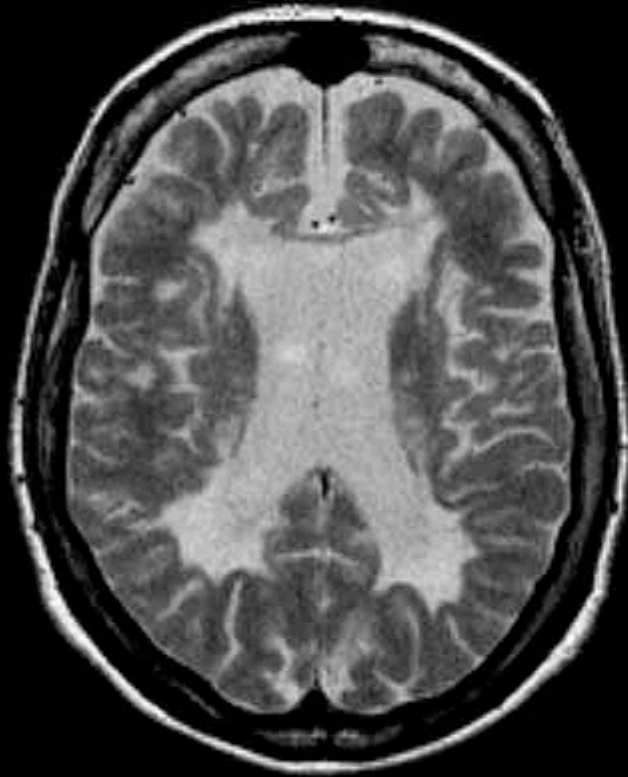
Multiple Sclerosis

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Conventional MRI in MS

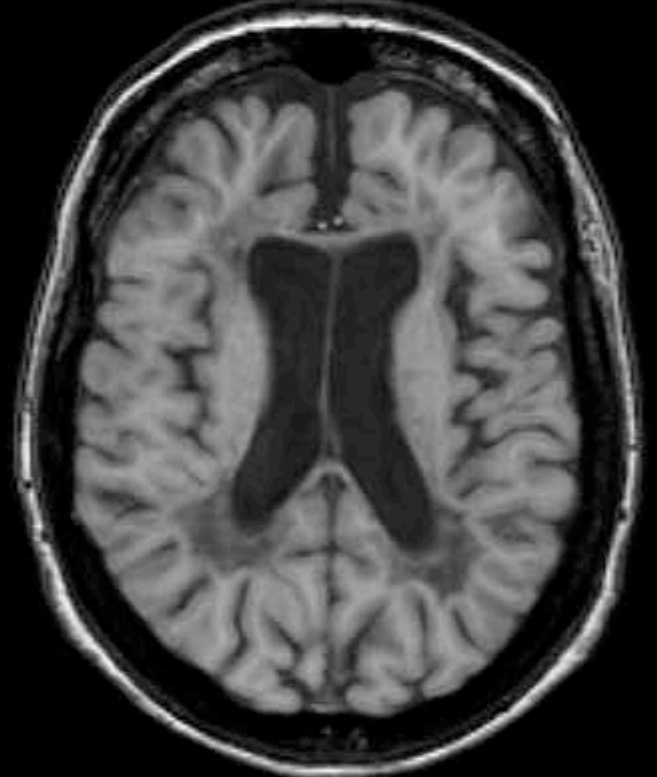
T₂W image



PD image

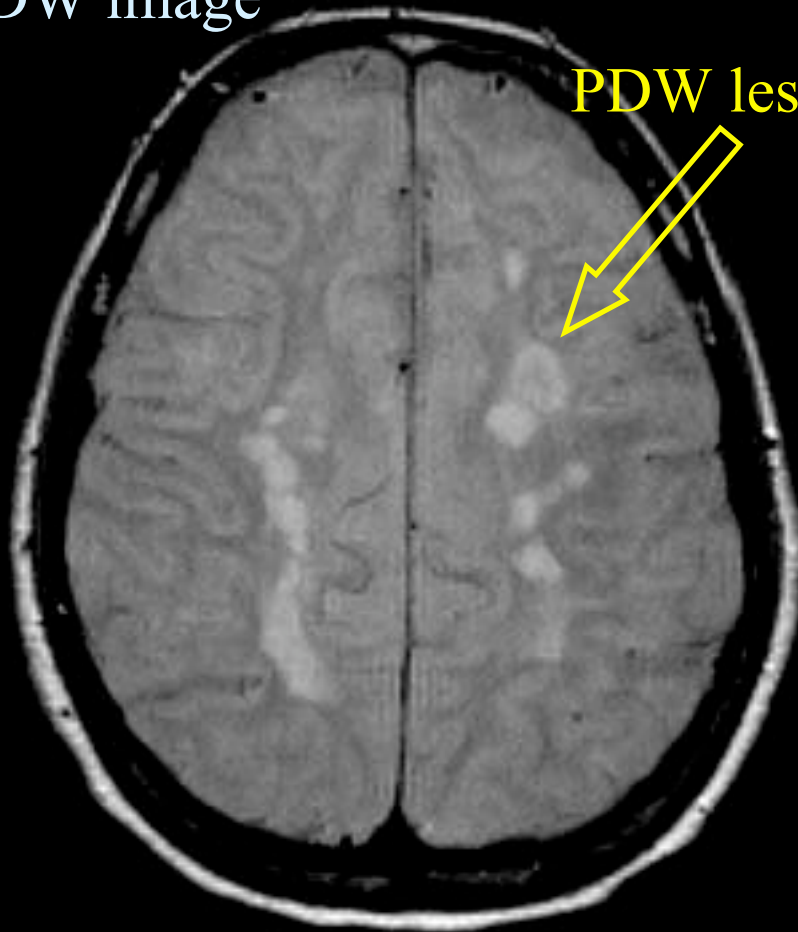


T₁W image

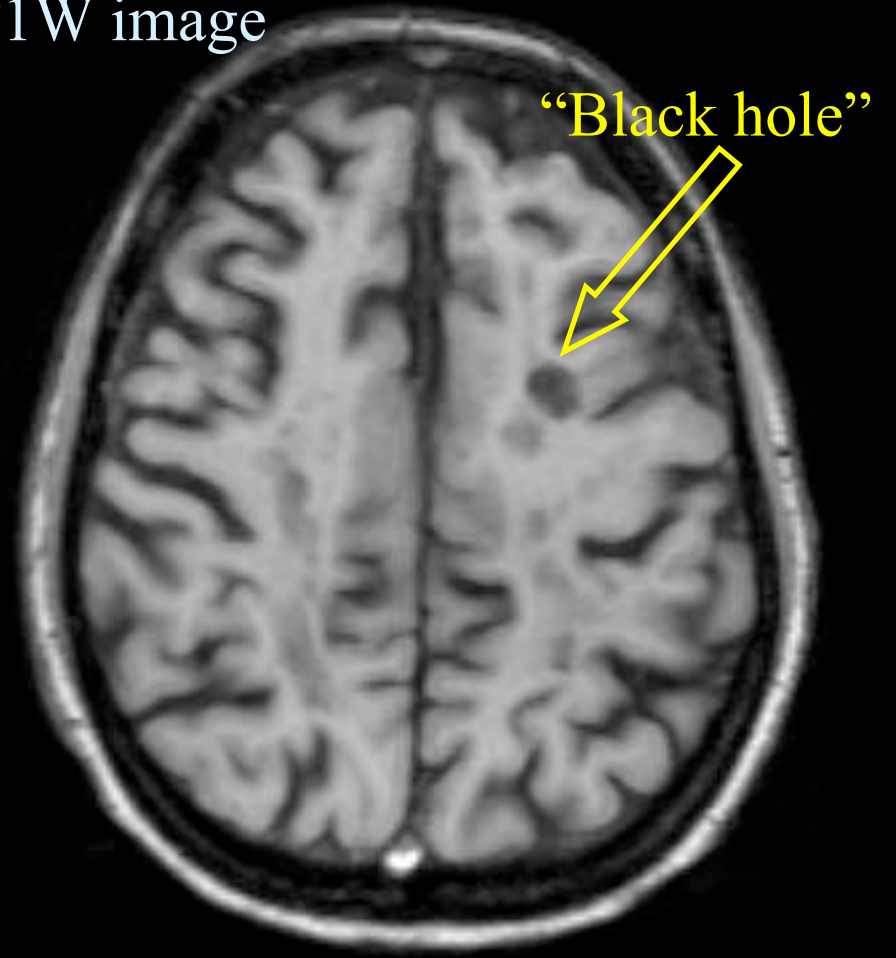


Cerebral MS Lesions

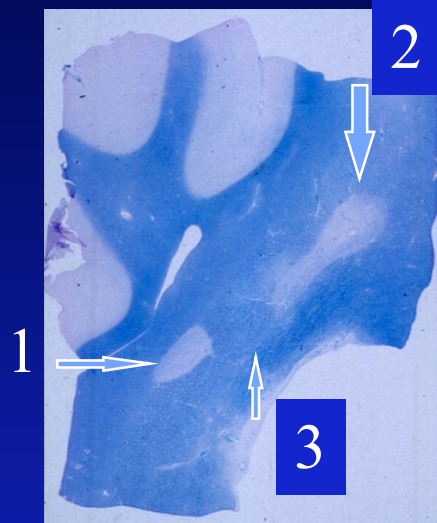
PDW image



T1W image



Imaging Irreversible Tissue Damage



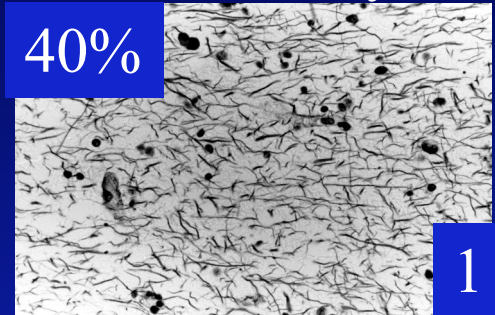
1: strongly hypointense,

2: mildly hypointense,

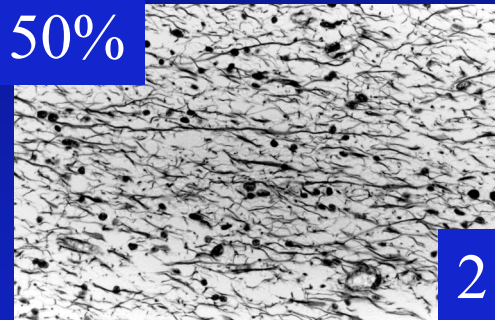
3: slightly hypointense

Axonal density

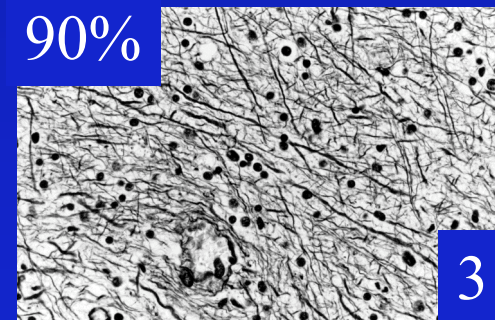
40%



50%



90%

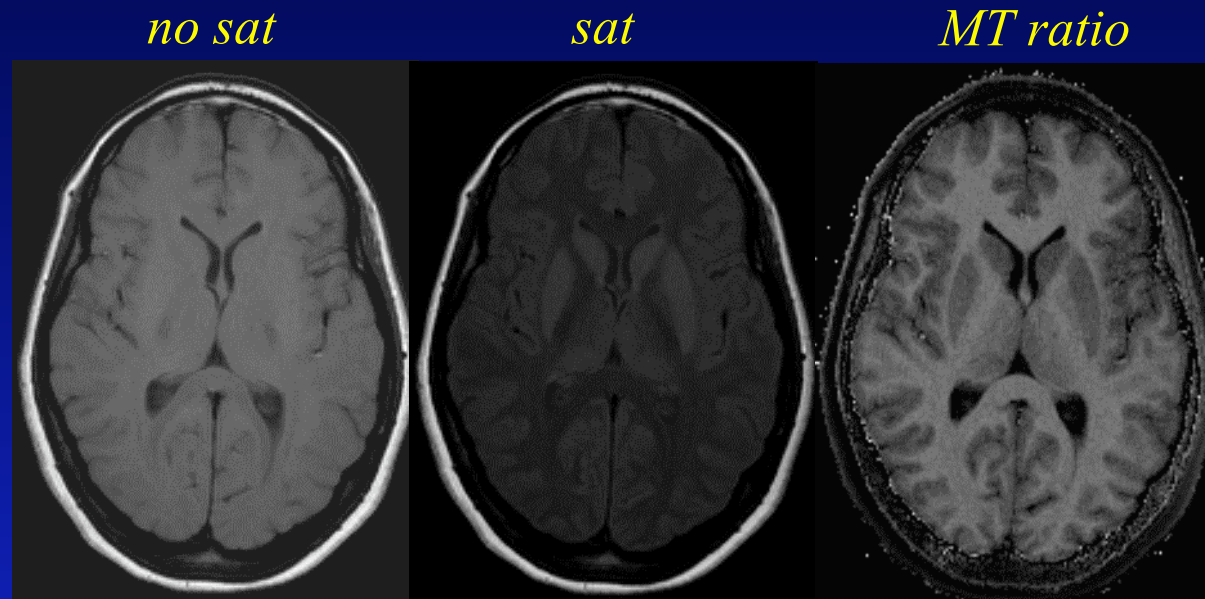


Multiple Sclerosis

MR measures of Neuro-Axonal Damage

- *T1-weighted WM lesions (Black Holes)*
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- *N-Acetylaspartate*
- *Brain Atrophy*

Magnetization Transfer (MT)

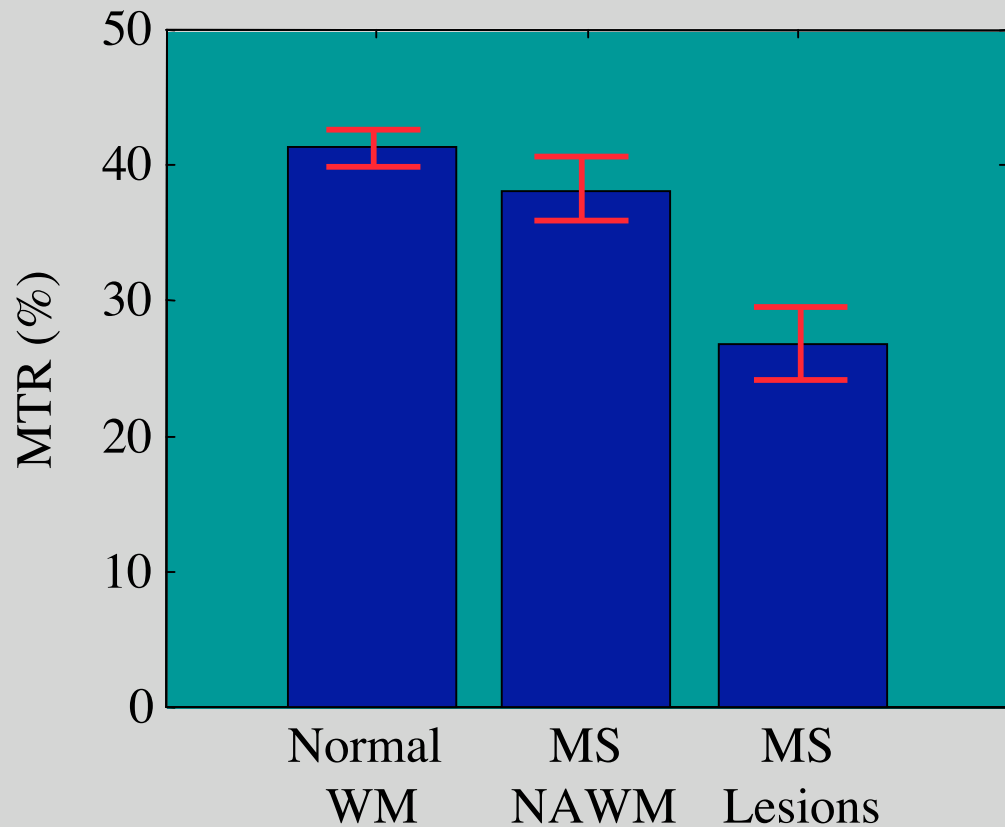


○ *MT imaging of the brain is based on the interactions between the free water protons and protons attached to macromolecules*

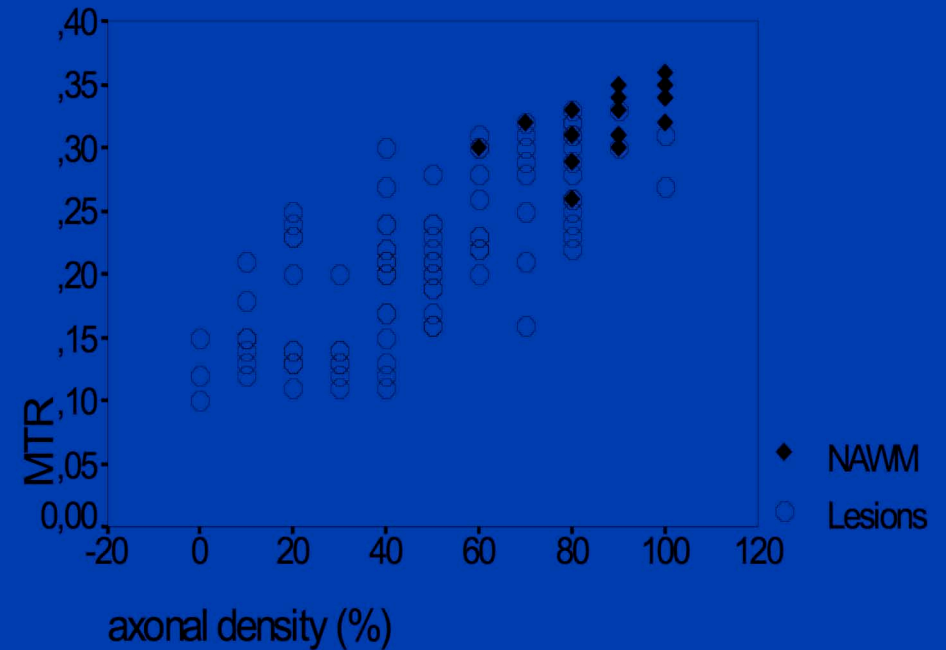
○ *Low MTr indicates a reduced capacity of the protons in the brain tissue matrix to exchange magnetization with the surrounding water protons*

Imaging Tissue Damage

MTr in WM

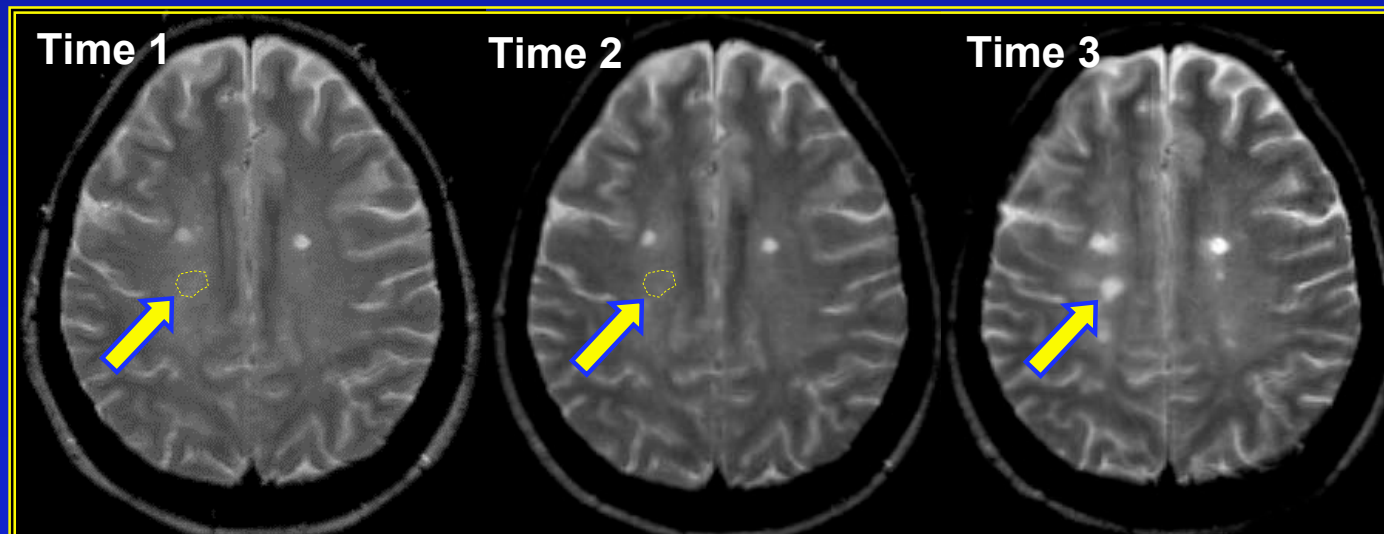
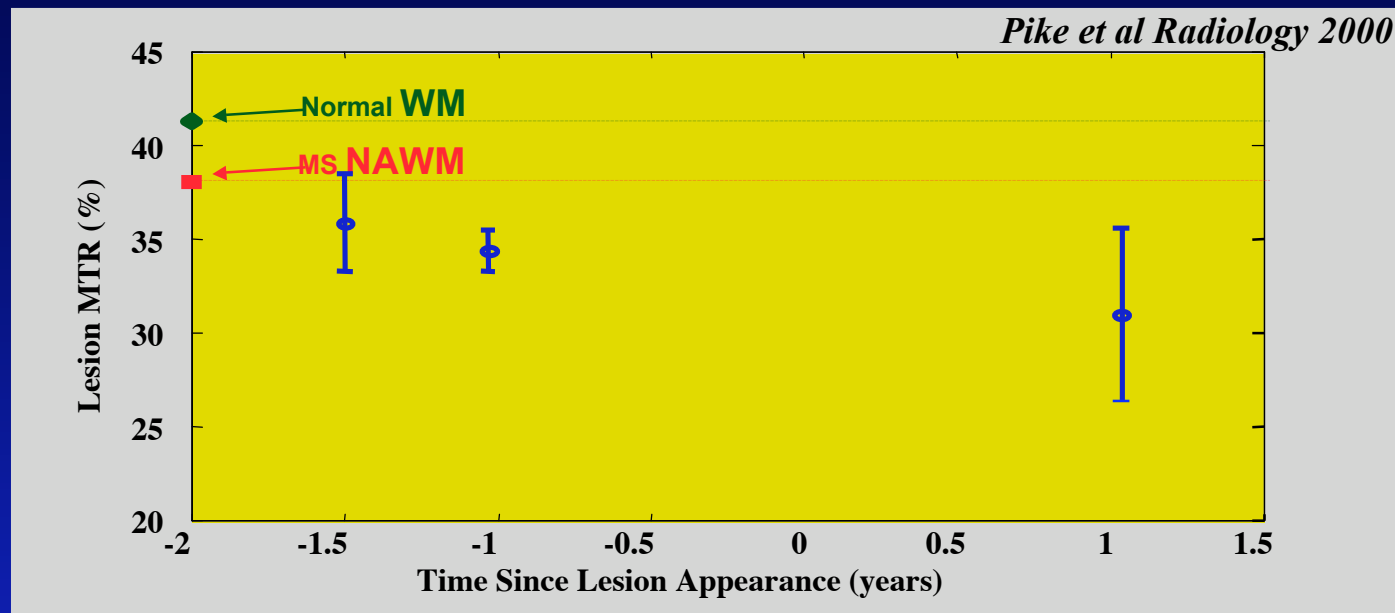


MTr & Axonal density



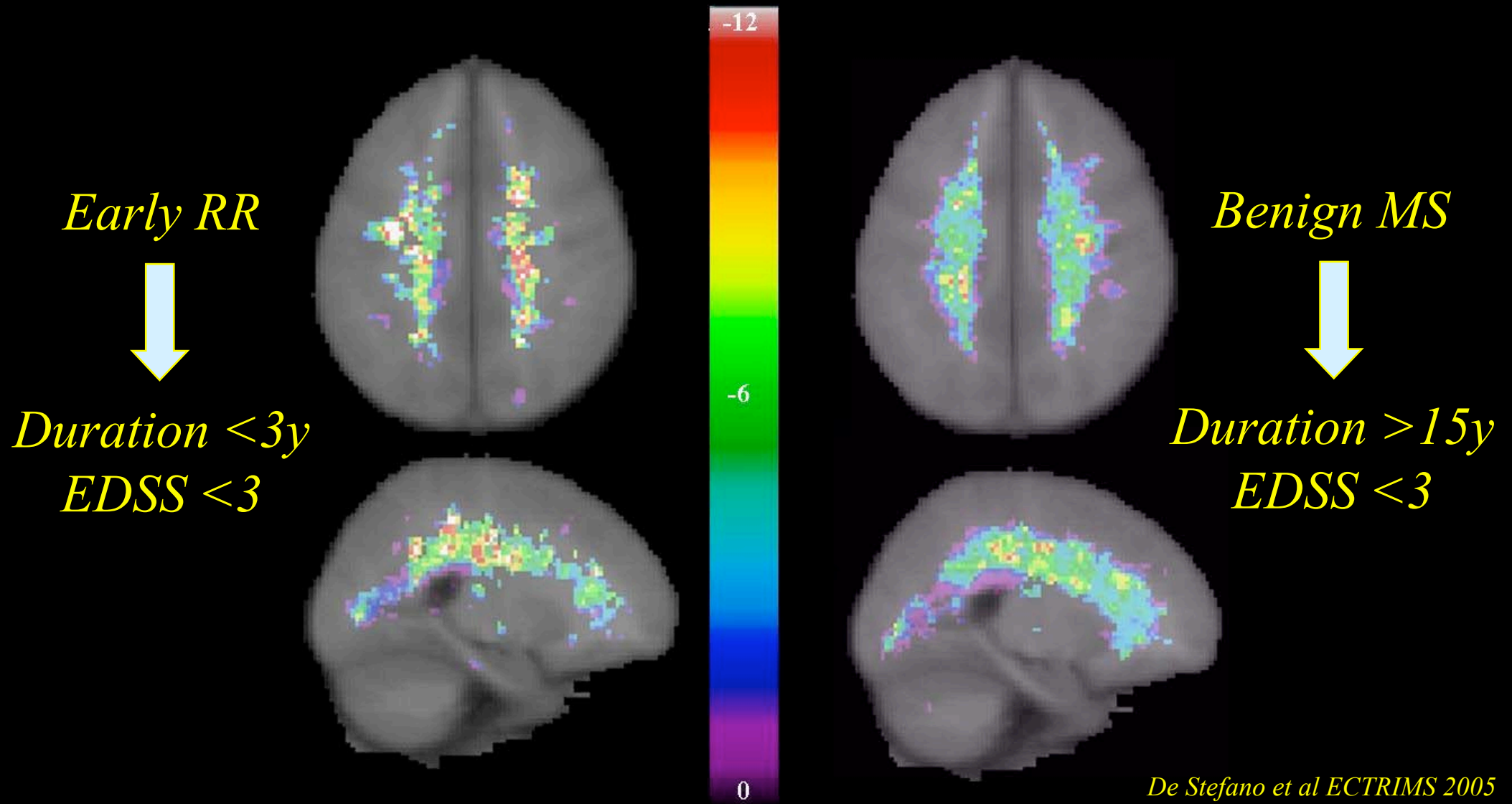
van Waesberghe et al., Ann Neurol 1999

Pre-Lesional-MTr in MS



Voxel-Wise MTr in Lesions

50 Early RR & 50 Benign MS patients



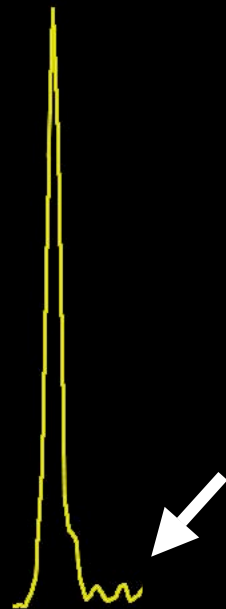
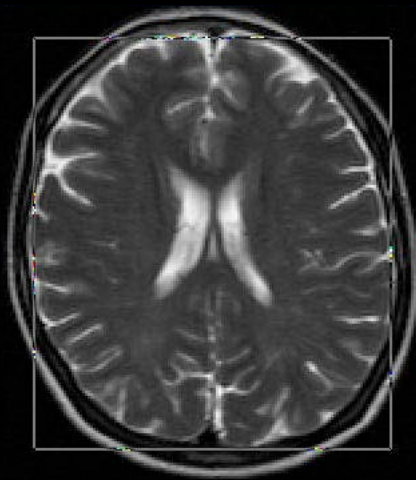
Multiple Sclerosis

MR measures of Neuro-Axonal Damage

- *T1-weighted WM lesions (Black Holes)*
- *MT ratio*
- *N-Acetylaspartate*
- *Brain Atrophy*

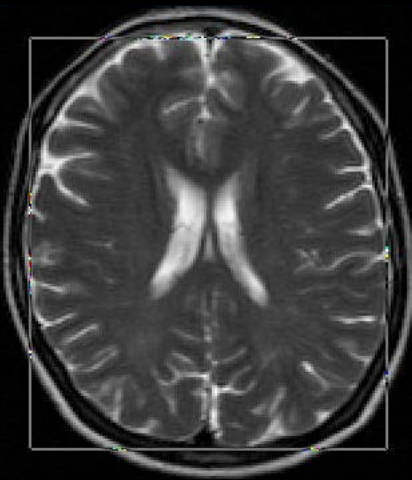
What is ^1H -MRS?

MR Imaging (H_2O : 70 M)

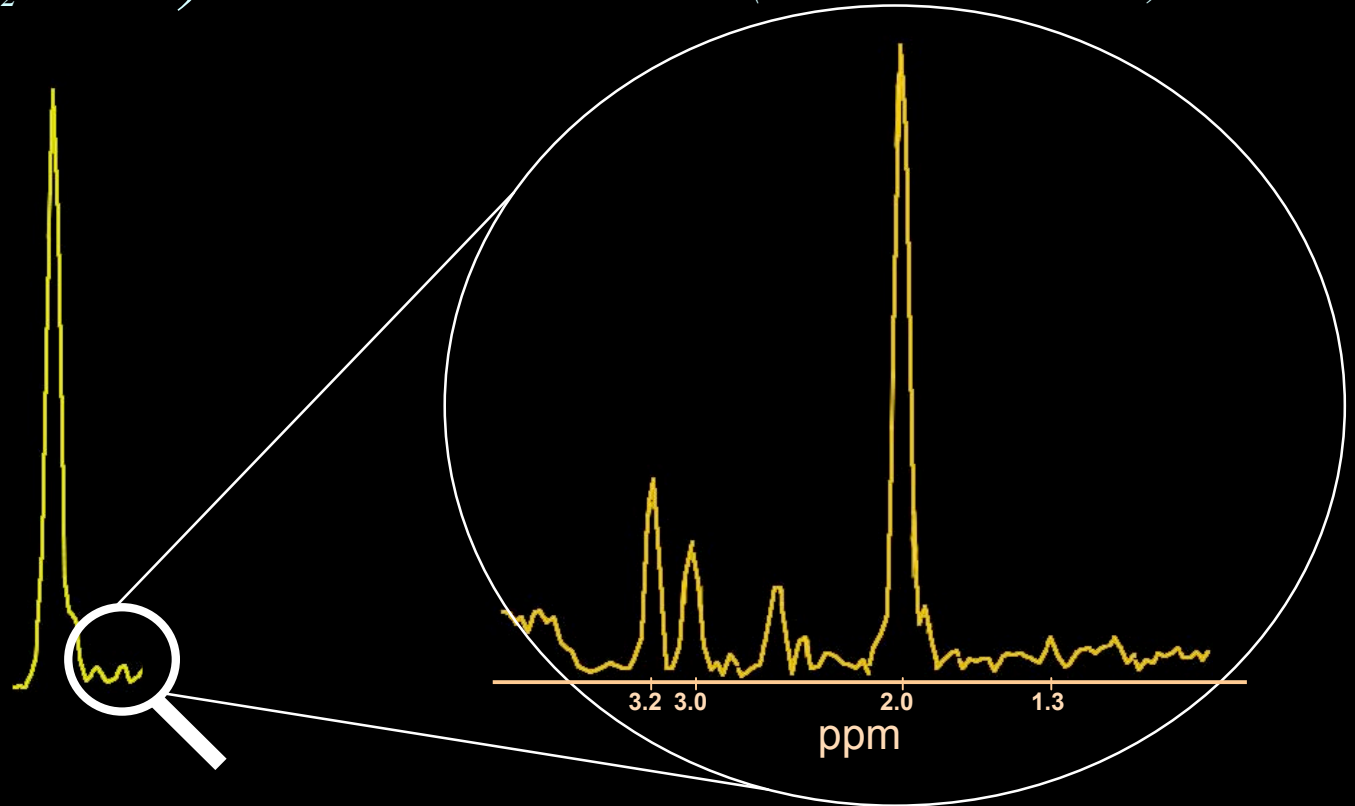


What is ^1H -MRS?

MR Imaging (H_2O : 70 M)

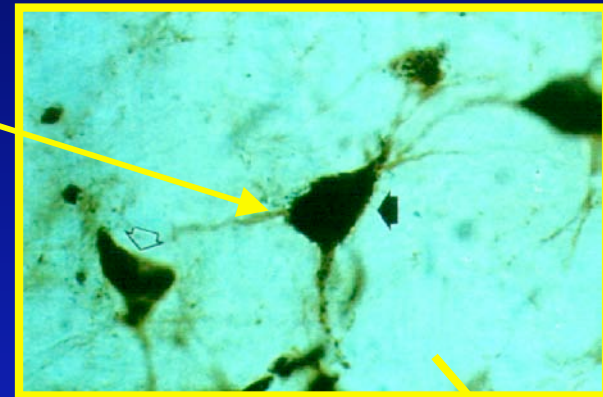
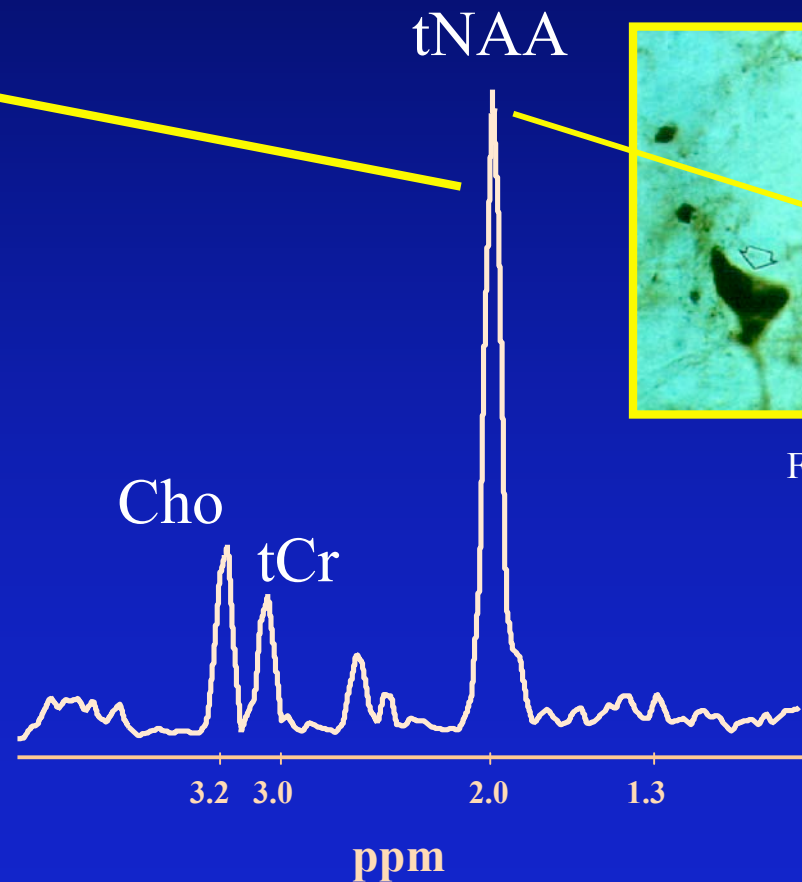
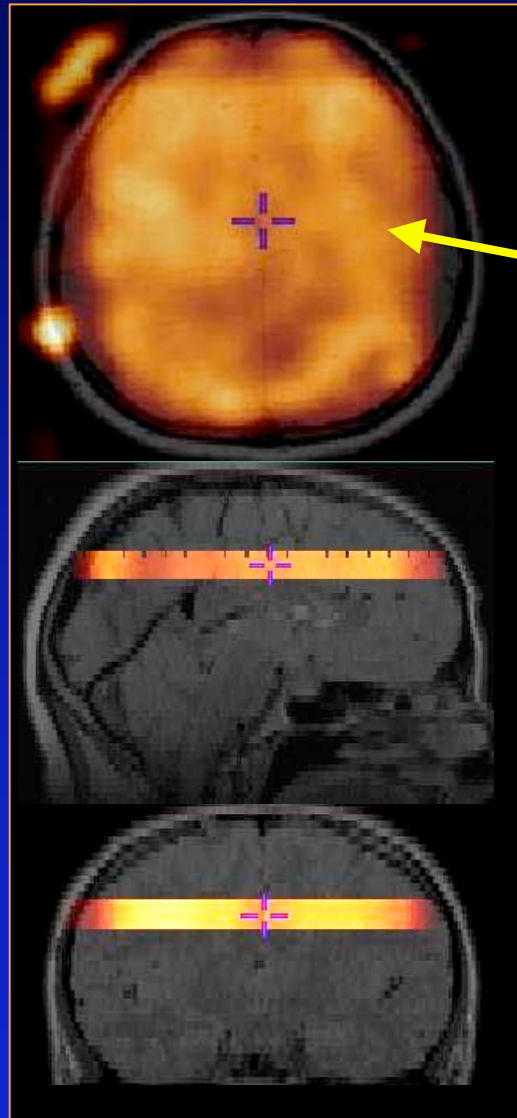


^1H -MRS (metabolites: $\sim 7\text{mM}$)



Proton MRS

Assessing Neuronal and Axonal Integrity in vivo

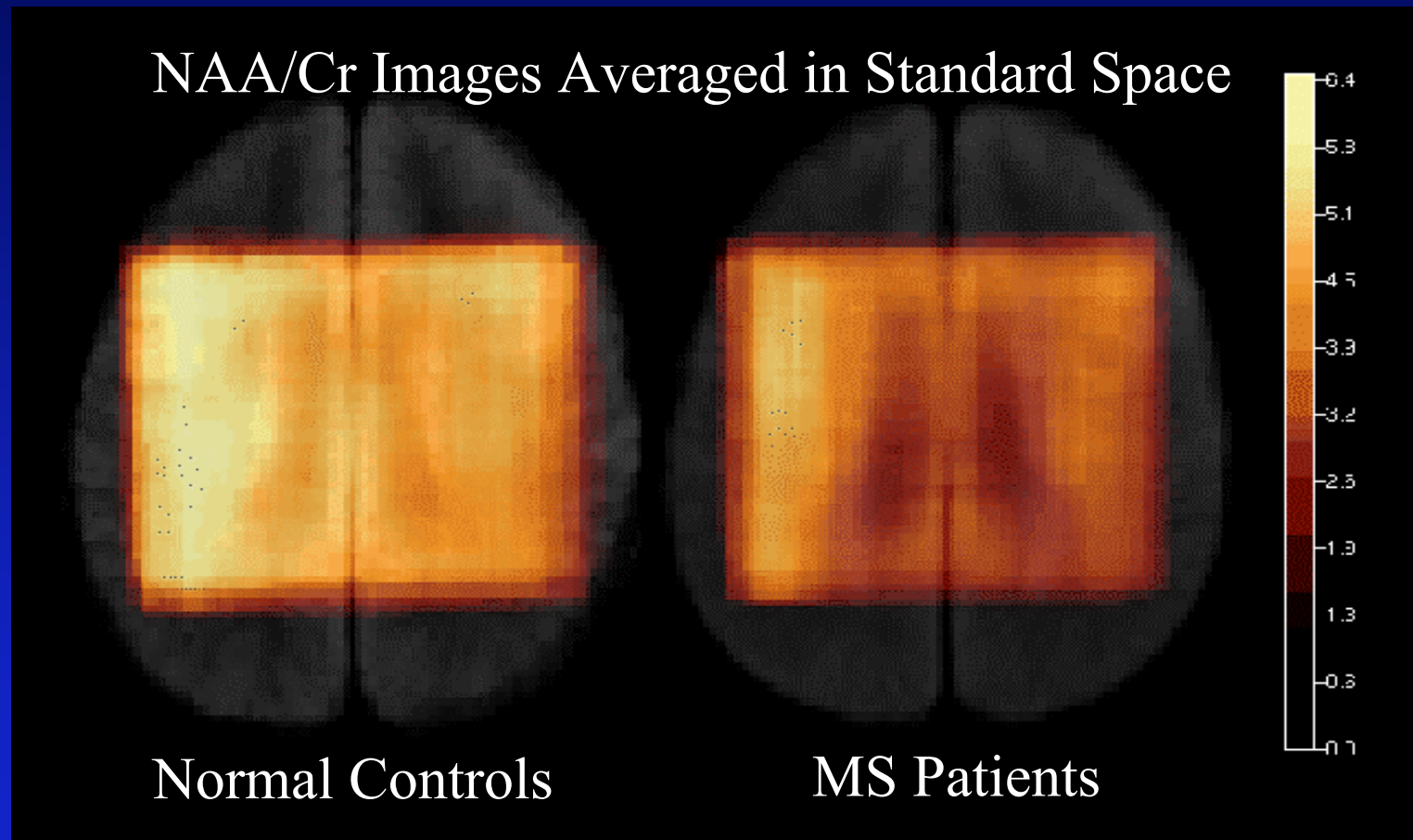


From Coyle, JT. (1989)

NAA decreases are due to axonal loss, damage, atrophy and potentially reversible axonal metabolic dysfunction

Widespread NAA Decrease

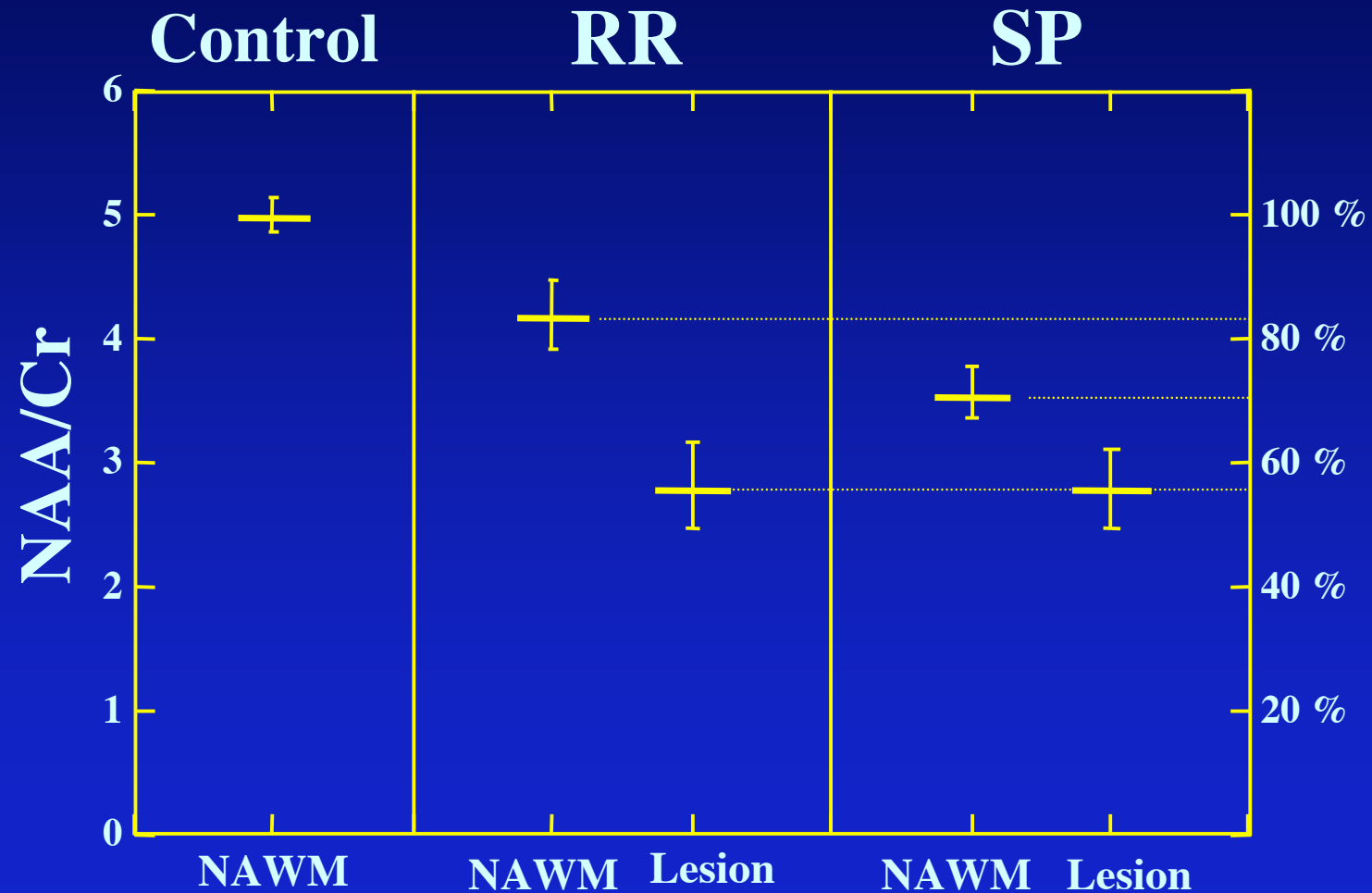
Axonal Damage Beyond Lesions



Narayanan et al., Ann Neurol 1997

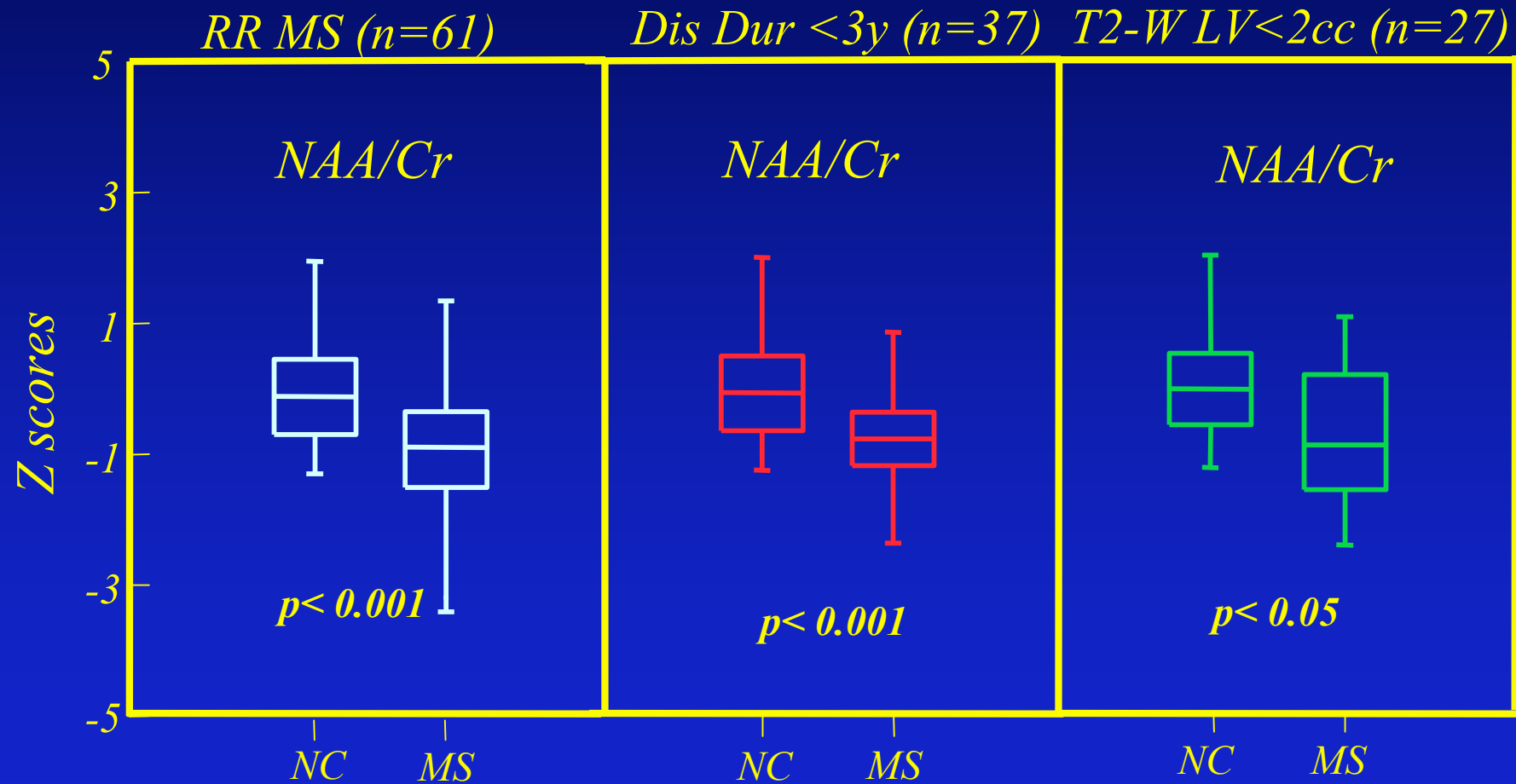
Multiple Sclerosis

NAA/Cr in NAWM and lesions



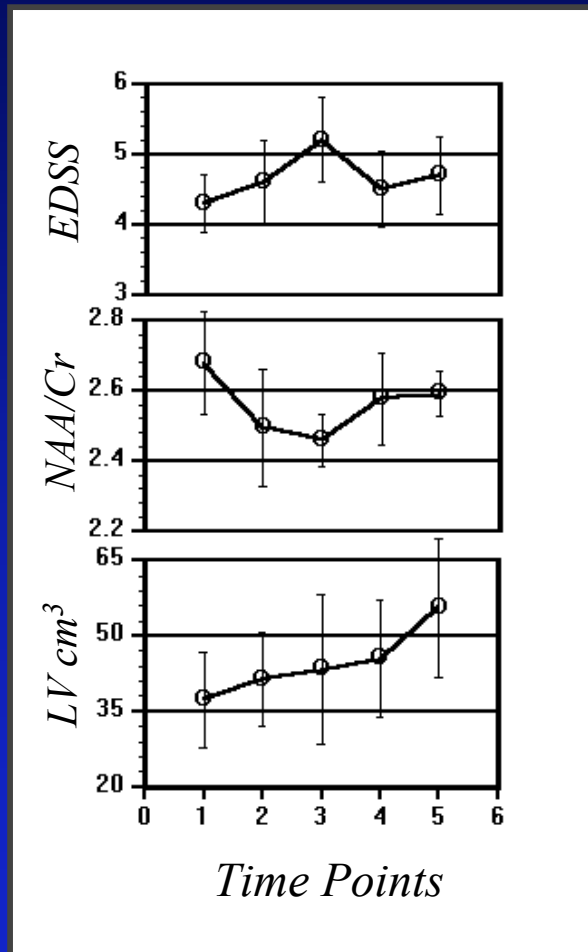
Proton MRSI

Non-Disabled MS patients Vs Normal Controls



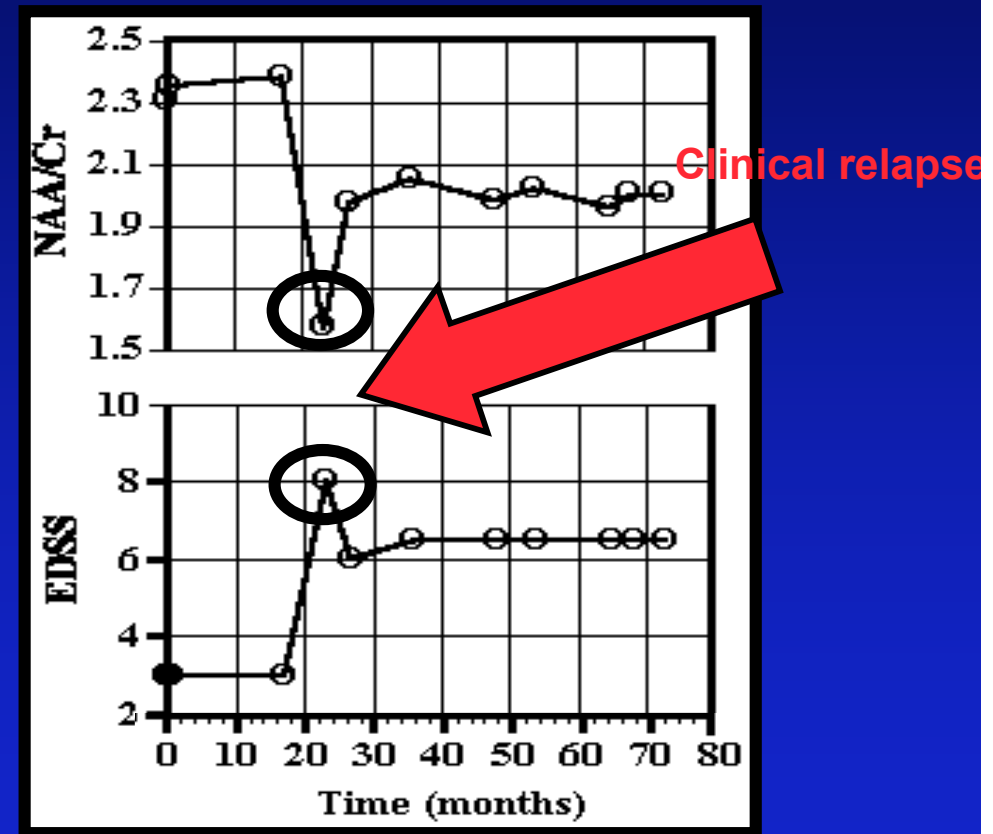
NAA & Disability

RR MS 30-month FU



De Stefano et al Brain 1998

1 Patient with MS



De Stefano et al Neurology 1997

Proton MRSI - Grey Matter *(From Chard et al Brain 2002)*

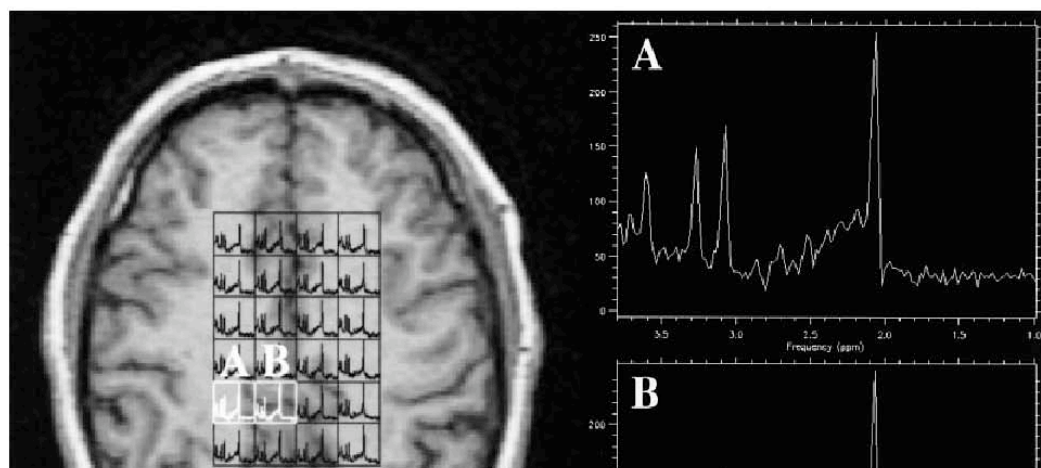


Table 4 Multiple sclerosis disease effects estimated from multiple regression models

| Metabolite | Adjusted means (standard error) (mmol/l) ^a | | Multiple sclerosis disease effects ^b | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Normal control | Multiple sclerosis | Mean (standard error) (mmol/l) | Percentage effect ^c | P value |
| CGM Cho | 1.188 (0.040) | 1.009 (0.046) | -0.179 (0.063) | -15.1% | 0.007 |
| CGM Cr | 6.239 (0.128) | 5.917 (0.149) | -0.322 (0.203) | -5.2% | 0.121 |
| CGM Ins | 4.482 (0.097) | 4.333 (0.113) | -0.149 (0.154) | -3.3% | 0.341 |
| CGM tNAA | 8.897 (0.149) | 8.312 (0.173) | -0.585 (0.237) | -6.6% | 0.018 |
| CGM Glx | 12.210 (0.293) | 11.111 (0.340) | -1.099 (0.465) | -9.0% | 0.023 |
| NAWM Cho | 1.289 (0.34) | 1.216 (0.38) | -0.072 (0.052) | -5.6% | 0.167 |
| NAWM Cr | 4.917 (0.76) | 4.871 (0.084) | -0.046 (0.115) | -0.9% | 0.690 |
| NAWM Ins | 3.689 (0.097) | 4.089 (0.107) | +0.400 (0.146) | +10.8% | 0.009 |
| NAWM tNAA | 8.781 (0.128) | 8.350 (0.142) | -0.431 (0.194) | -4.9% | 0.031 |
| NAWM Glx | 7.750 (0.141) | 7.823 (0.156) | +0.073 (0.213) | +0.9% | 0.735 |

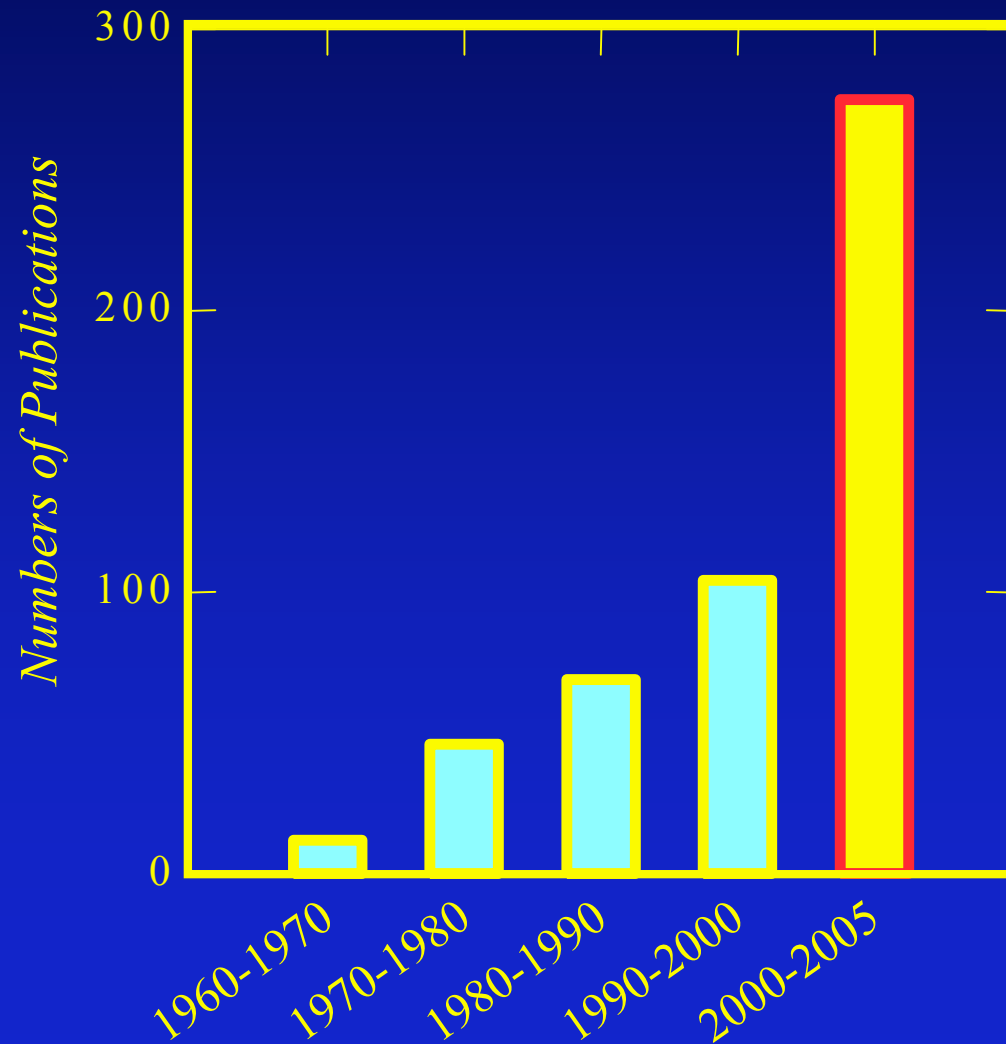
Multiple Sclerosis

MR measures of Neuro-Axonal Damage

- *T1-weighted WM lesions (Black Holes)*
- *MT ratio*
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- *Brain Atrophy*

Brain Atrophy & Multiple Sclerosis

Scientific Publications

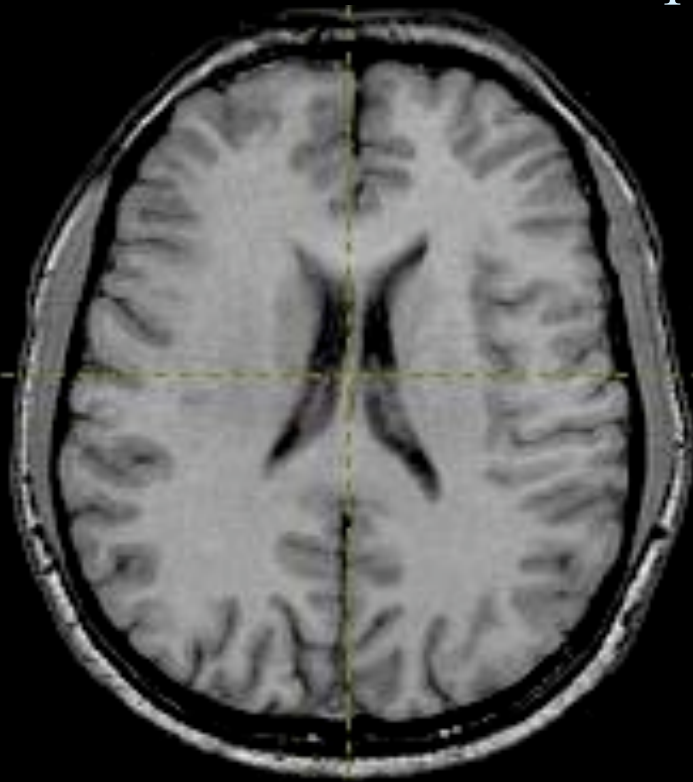


What is Brain Atrophy

Normal

T₁W images

Patient

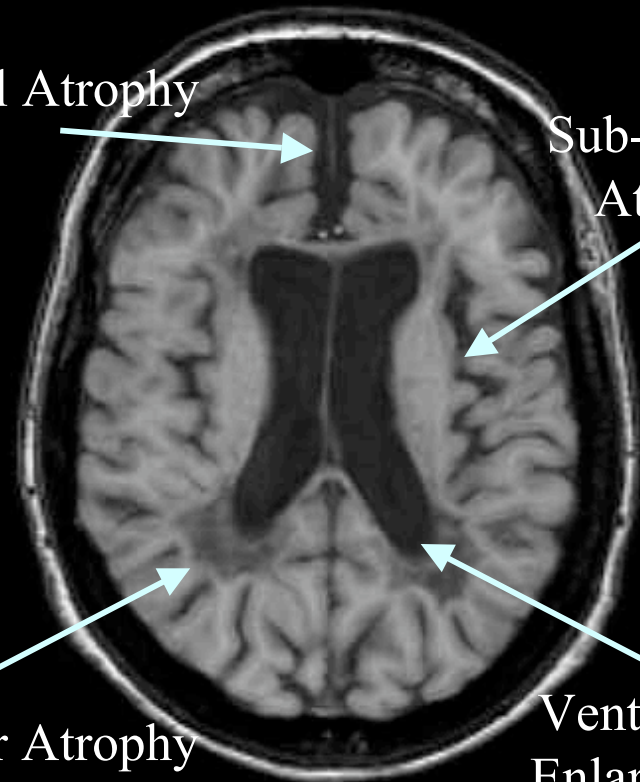


Cortical Atrophy

Sub-Cortical Atrophy

White Matter Atrophy

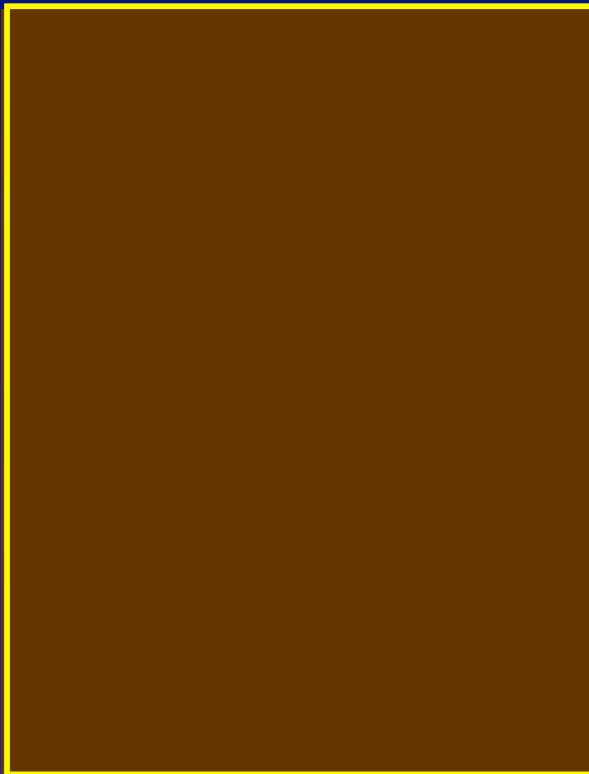
Ventricular Enlargement



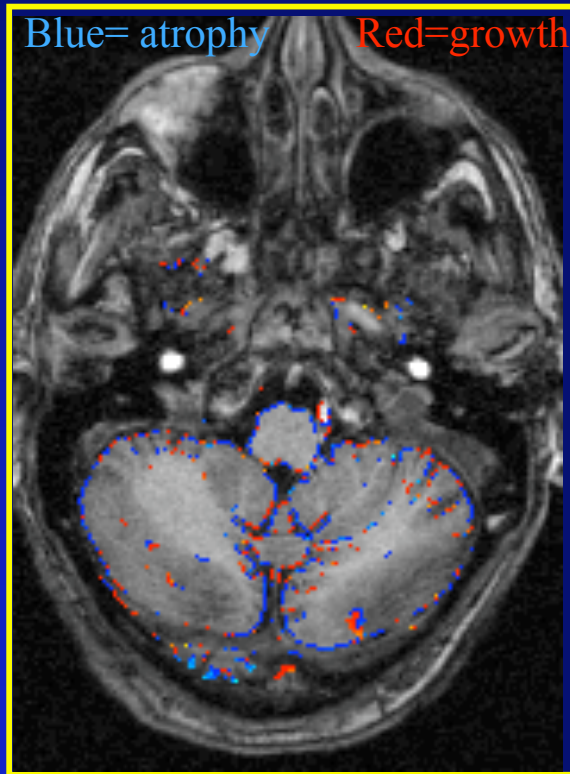
Brain Atrophy

Structural Image Evaluation of Normalised Atrophy

SIENAX

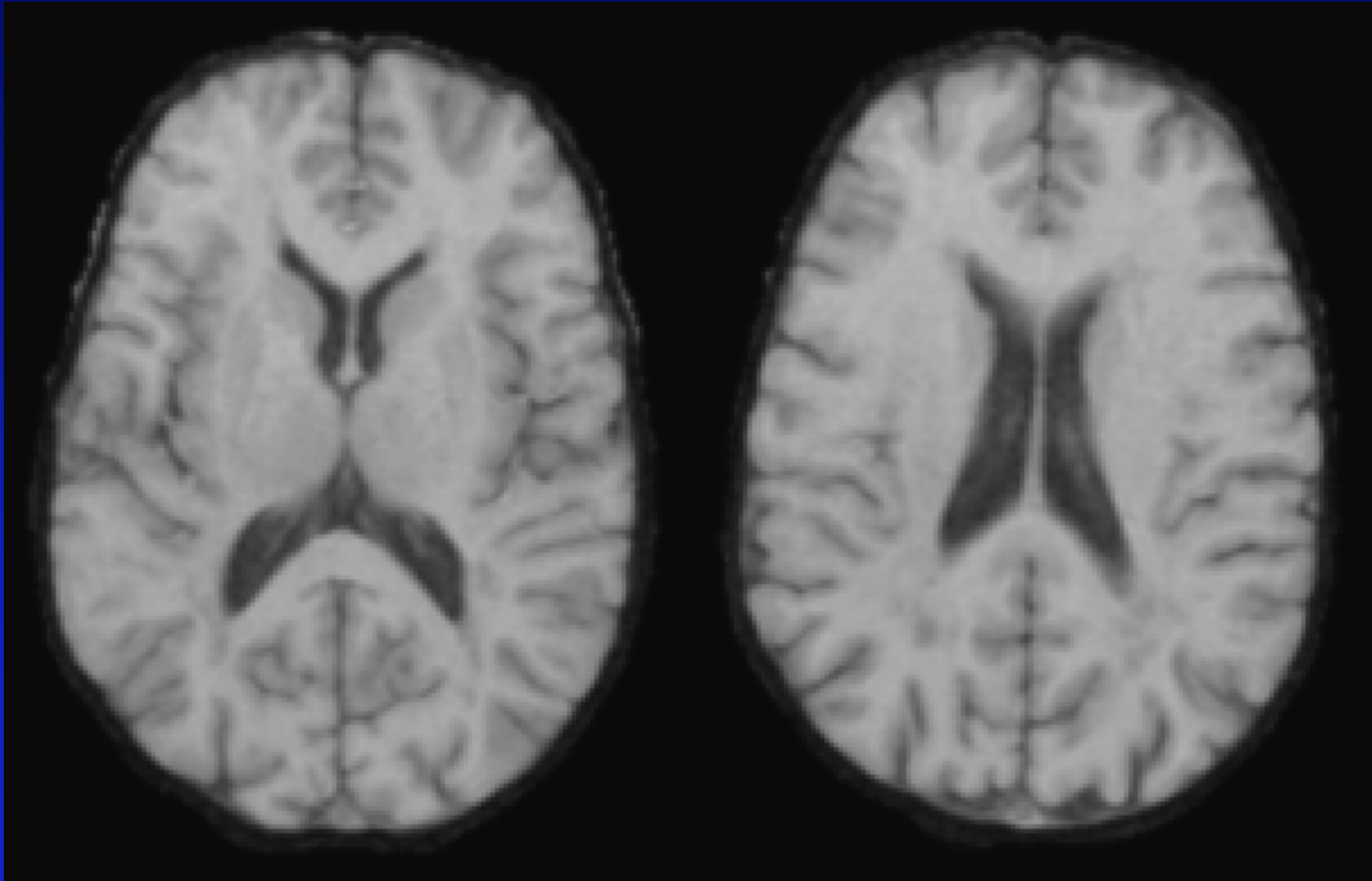


SIENA



- Longitudinal, Cross Sectional & Regional
- Accurate and fully automatic
- Measures atrophy & brain change
- Proven for a range of slice thickness
- Proven for a range of MRI sequences
- Correction for scanner geometry drifts
- Accuracy 0.2-0.5% of brain volume

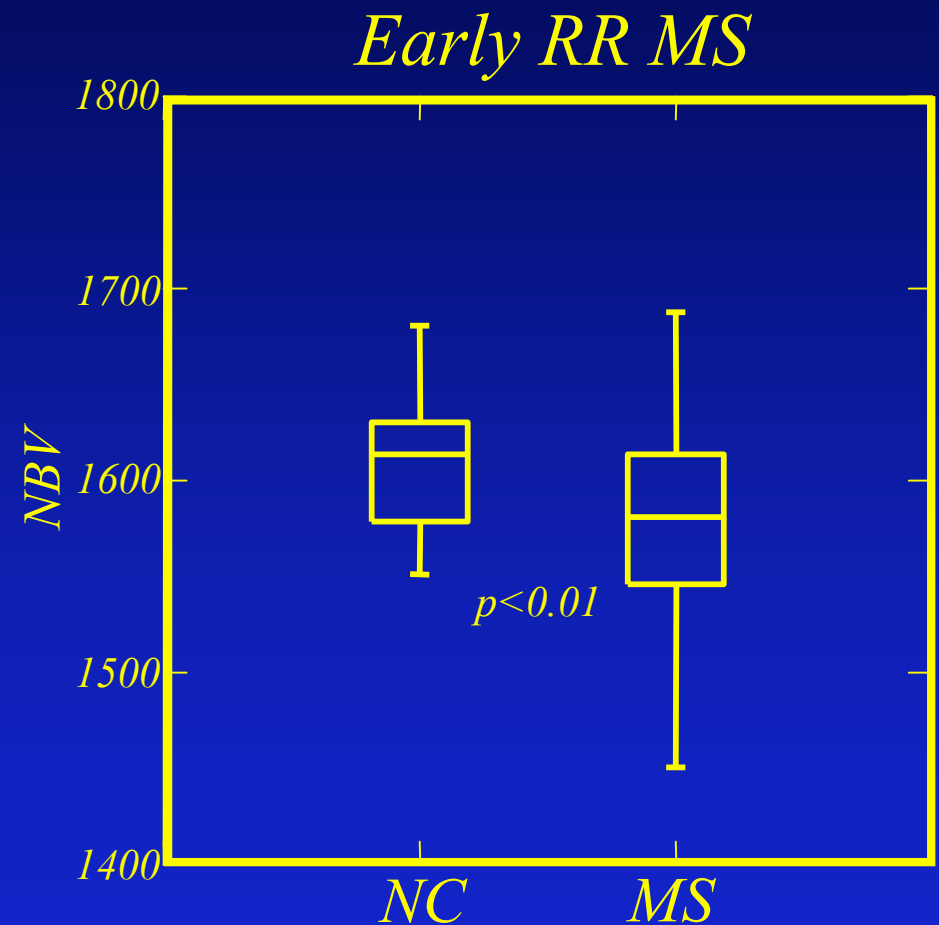
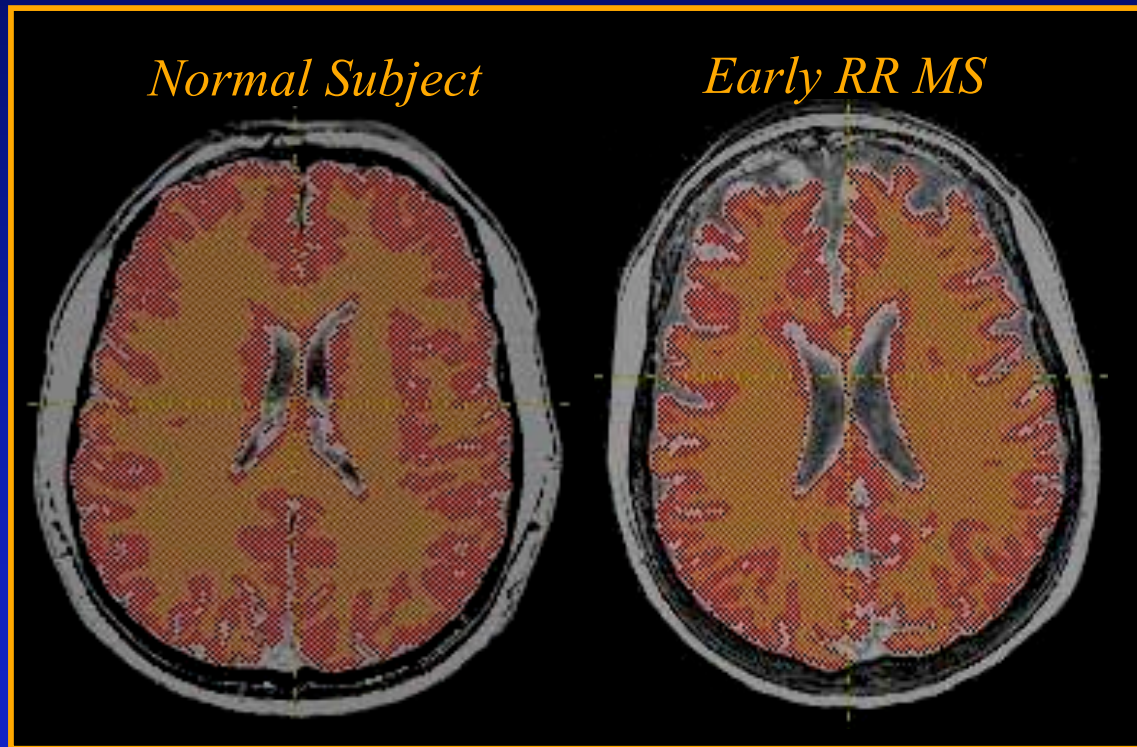
Example of Atrophy in Action



1 MS patient: Differences in 1 year

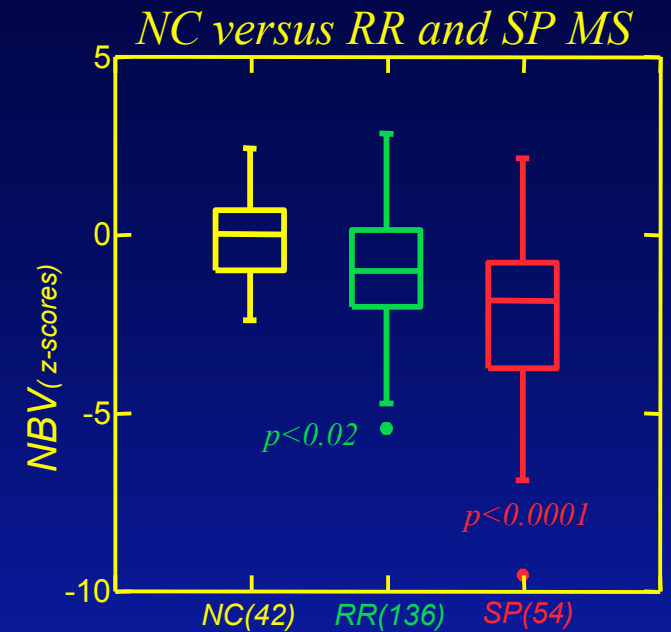
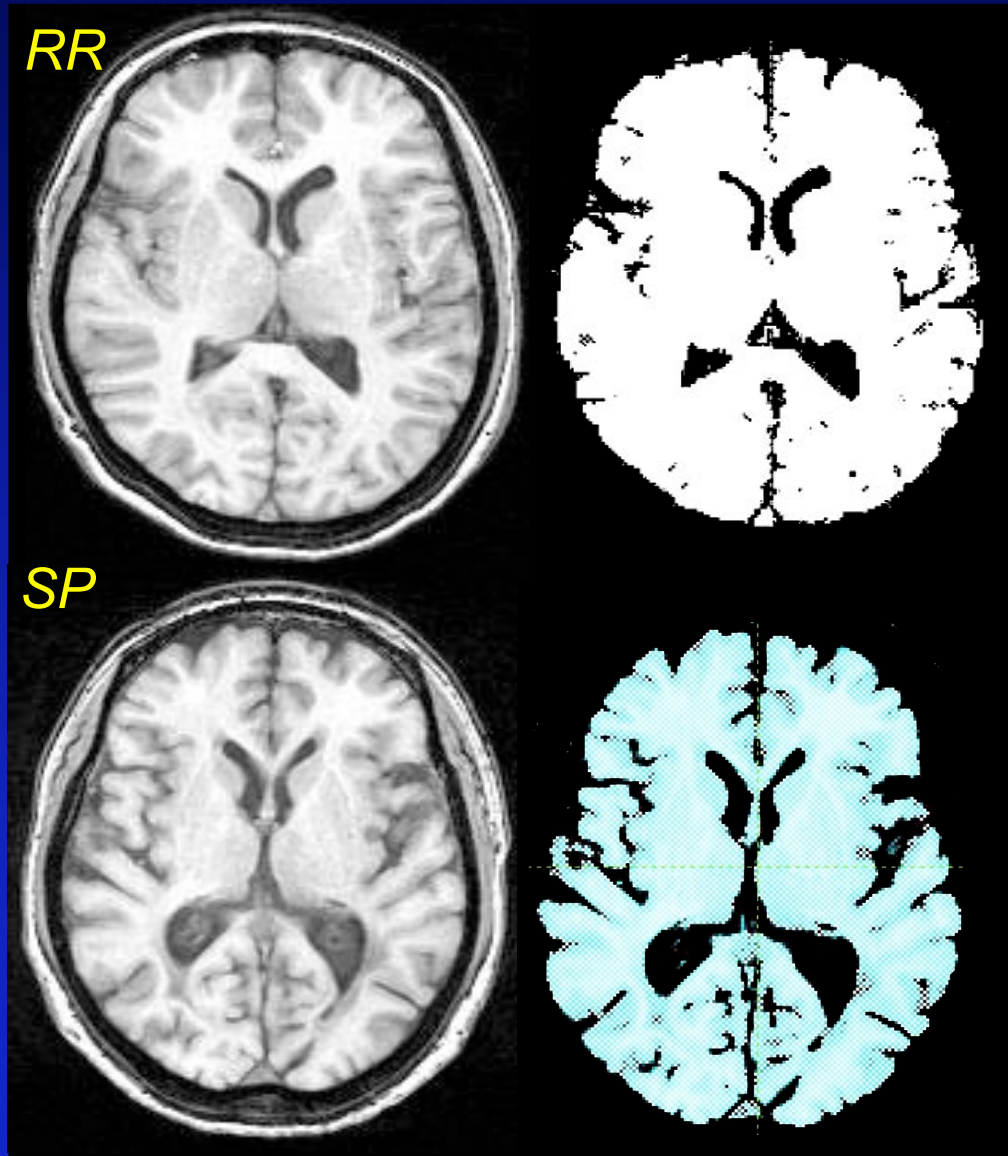
Early Brain Atrophy in MS

22 Normal Controls vs 76 RR MS



Brain Atrophy in MS

RR versus SP



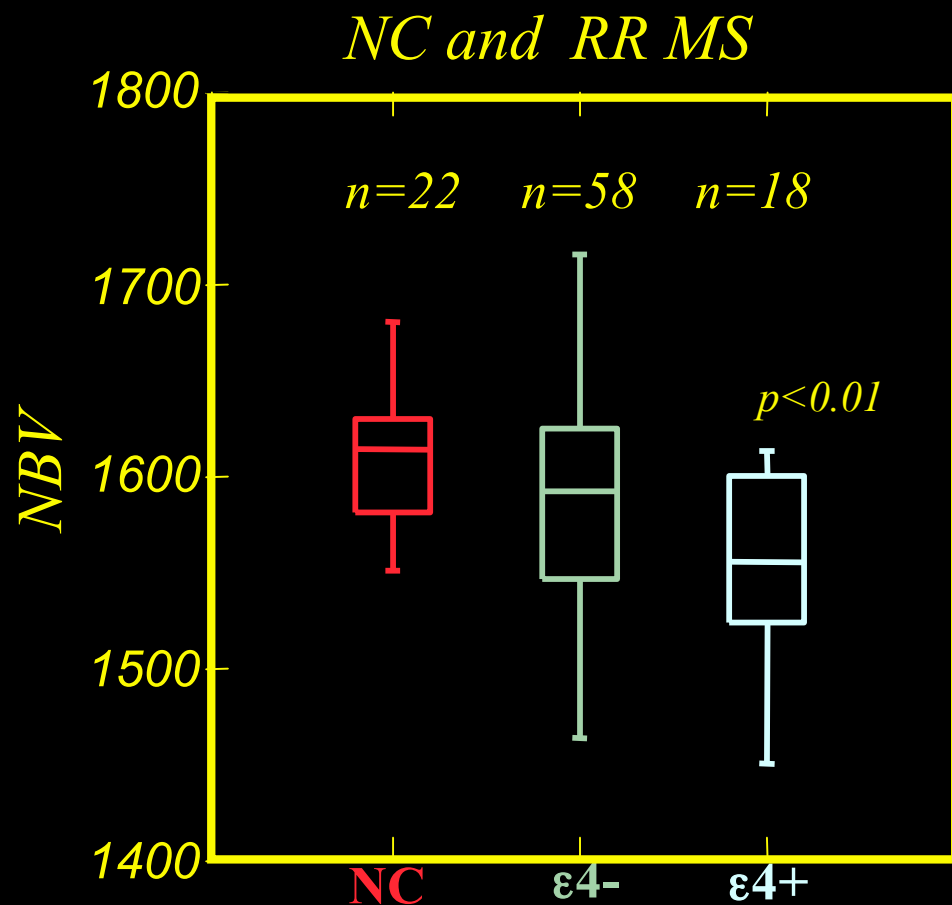
Brain Atrophy
SP > RR



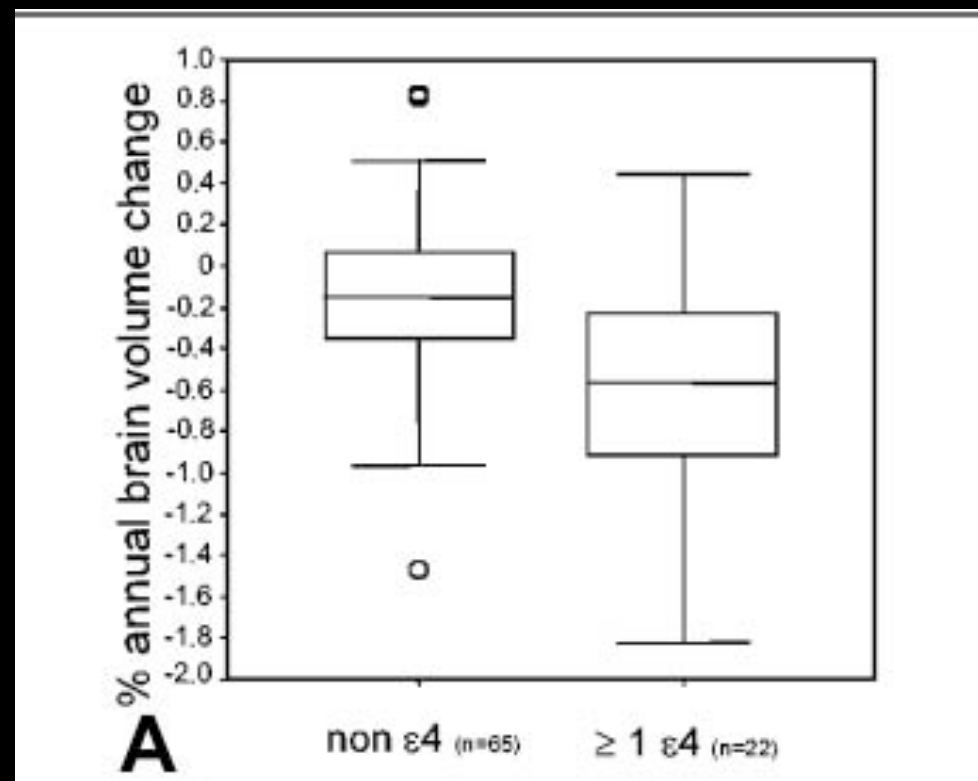
- Disease Duration?
- Disease Severity?

Brain Atrophy in MS

Influence of ApoE Genotype



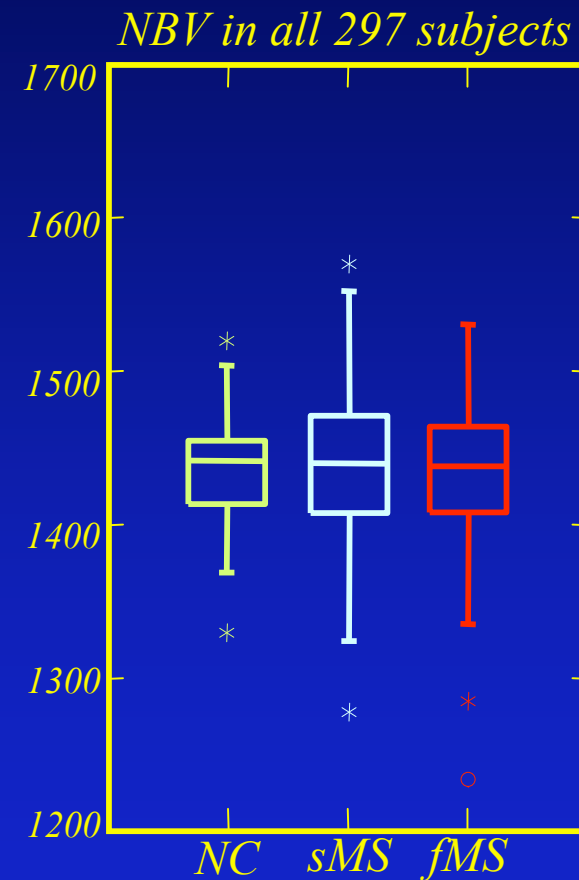
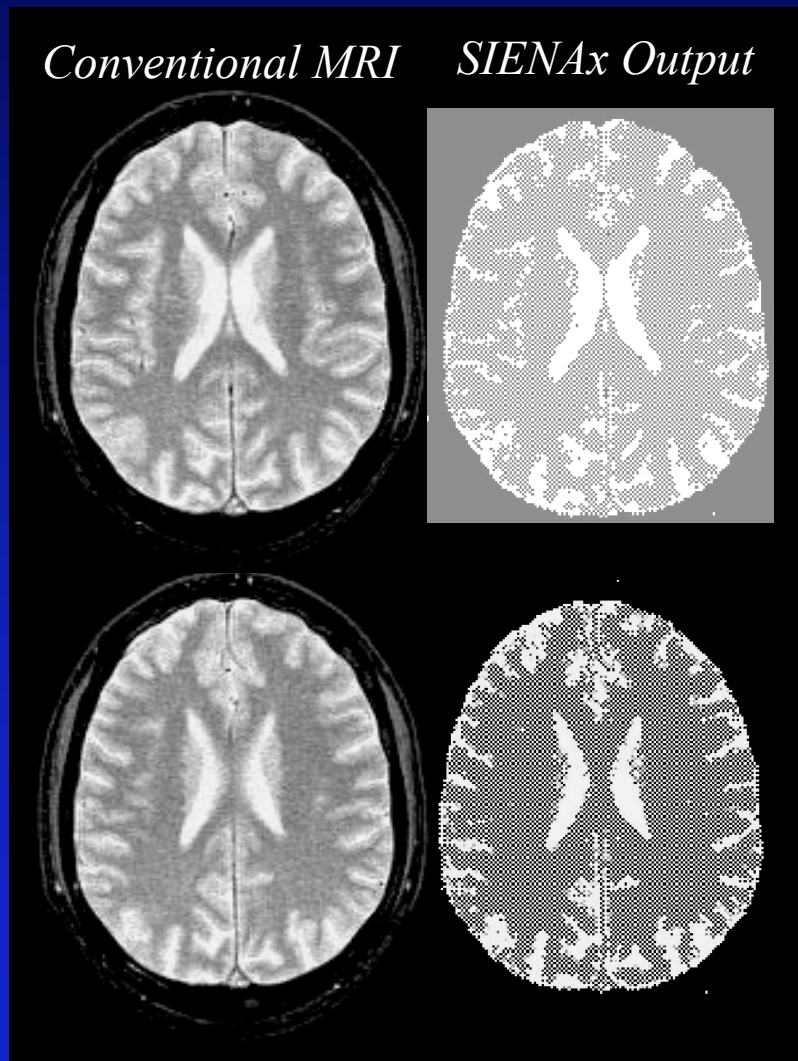
De Stefano et al., Arch Neurol 2004



Enzinger et al., Ann Neurol 2004

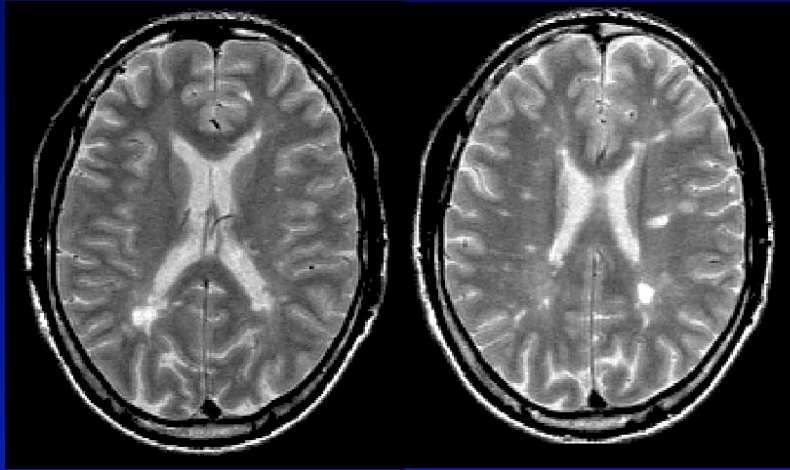
NBV in Asymptomatic First-Degree MS relatives

56 NC, 153 sMS and 88 fMS

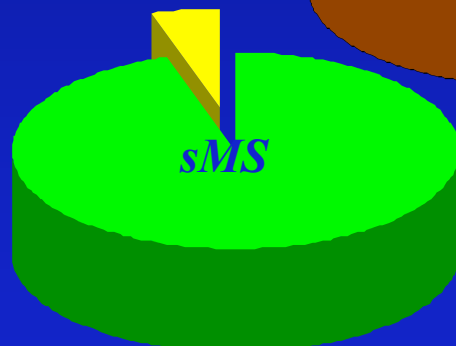
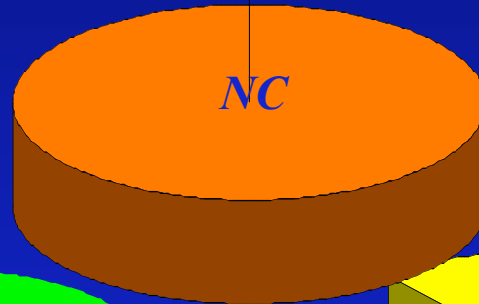


NBV in Asymptomatic First-Degree MS relatives

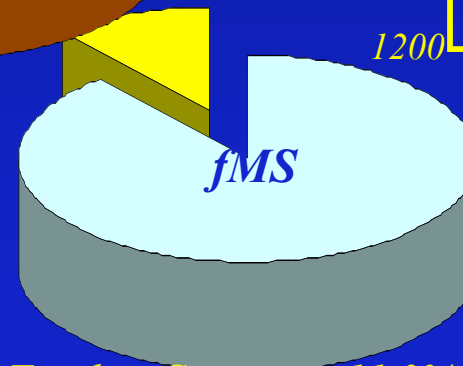
MRI meeting Fazekas Criteria



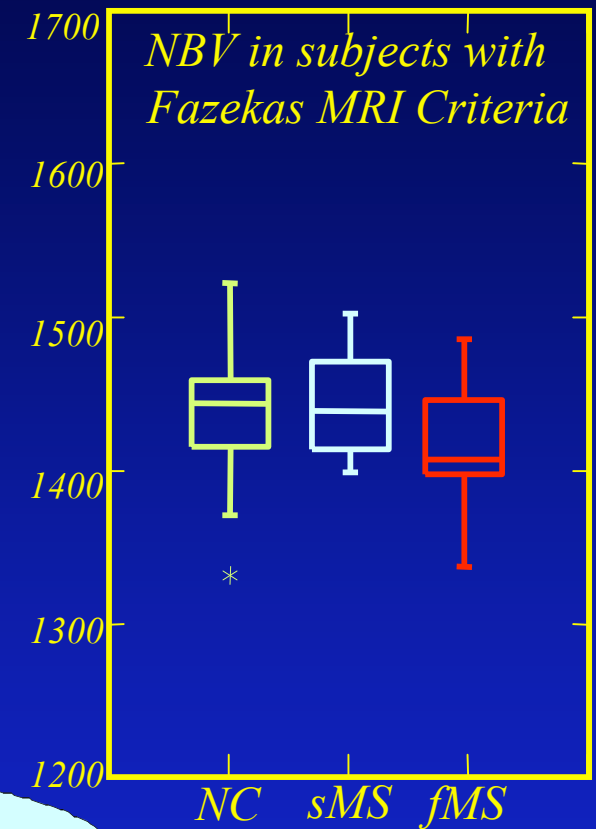
Fazekas Criteria = 0%



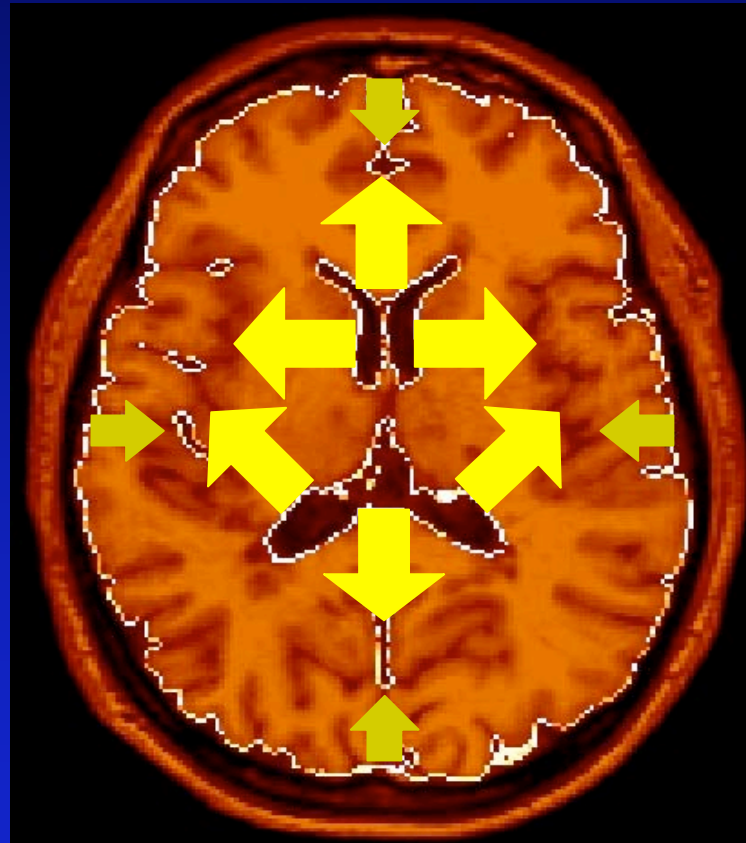
Fazekas Criteria = 5.2%



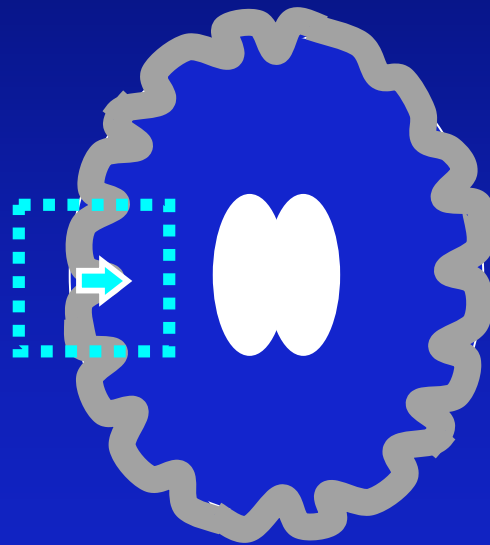
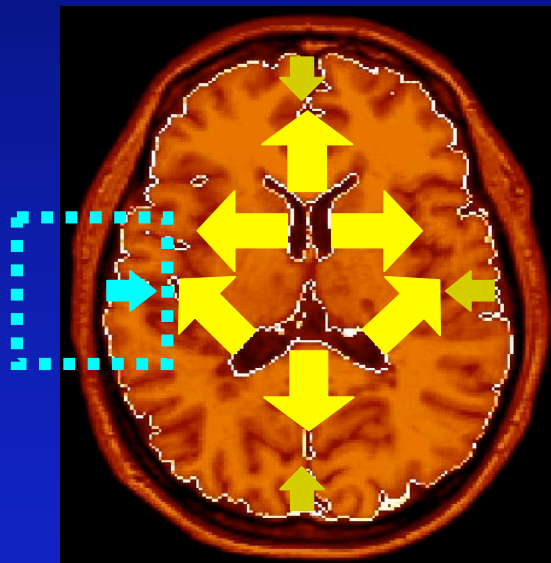
Fazekas Criteria = 11.3%



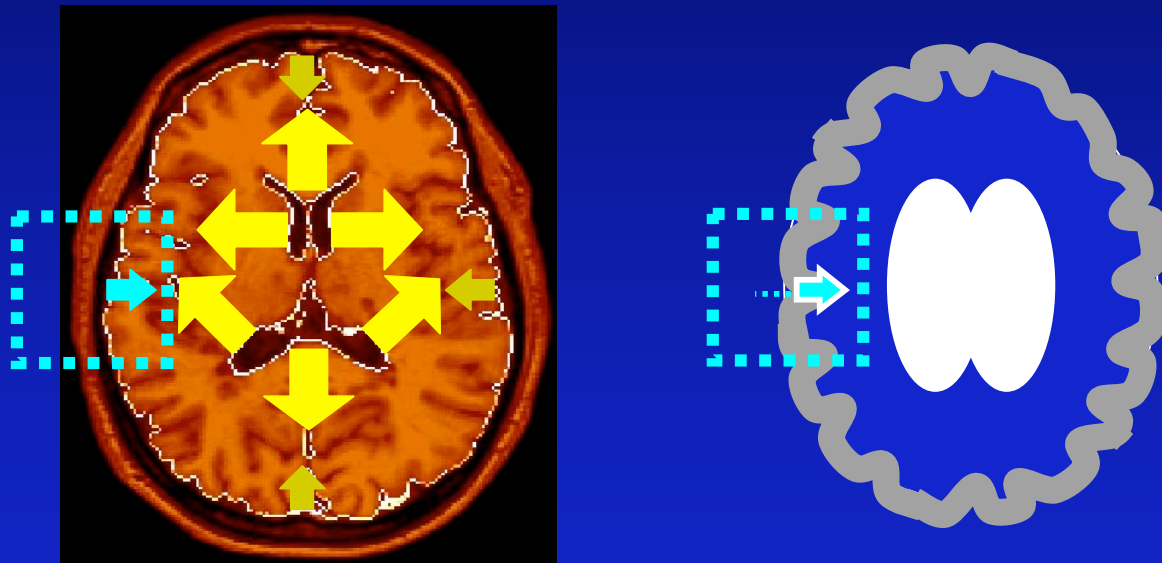
Brain Atrophy in MS



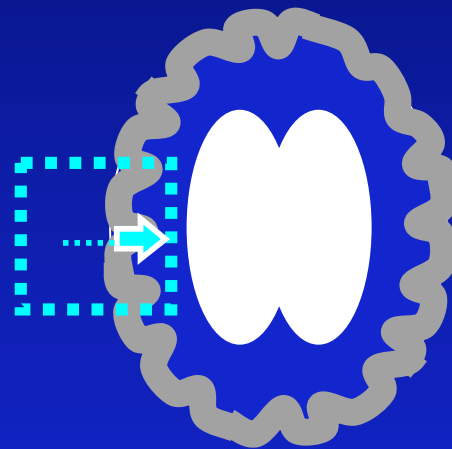
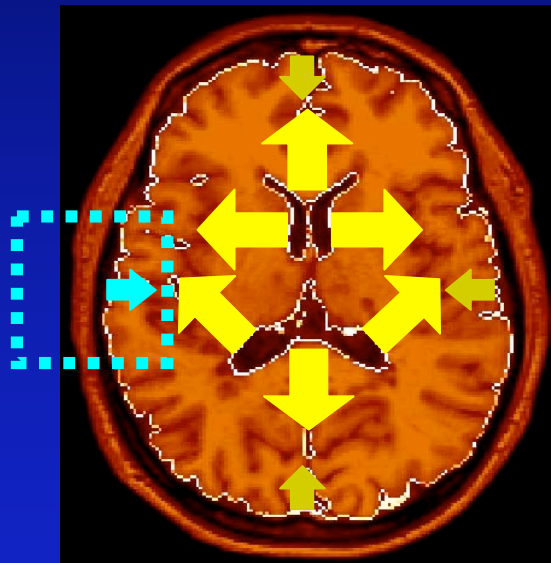
Brain Atrophy in MS



Brain Atrophy in MS



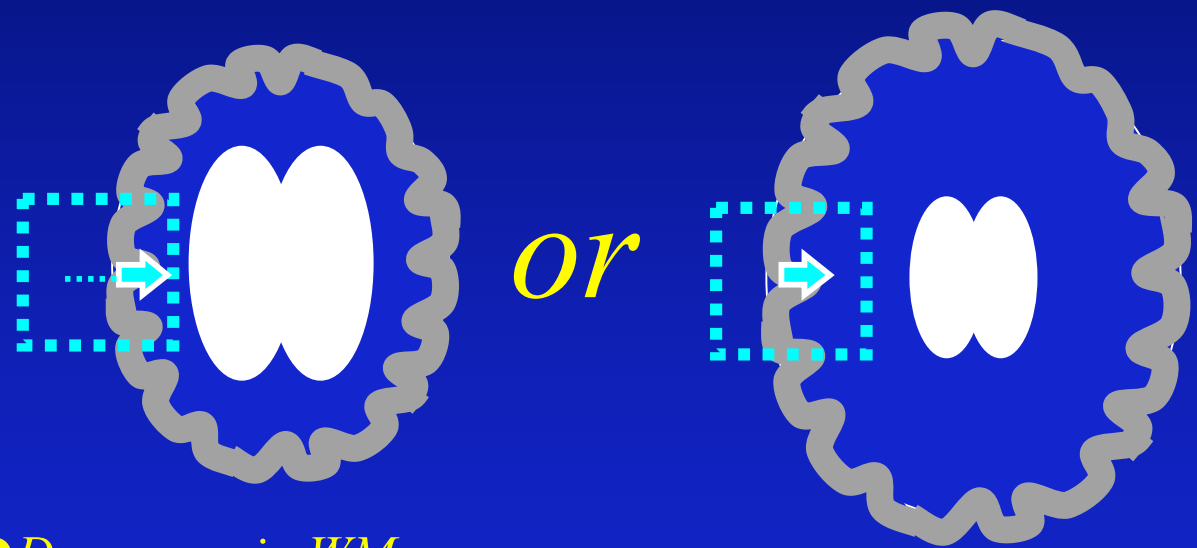
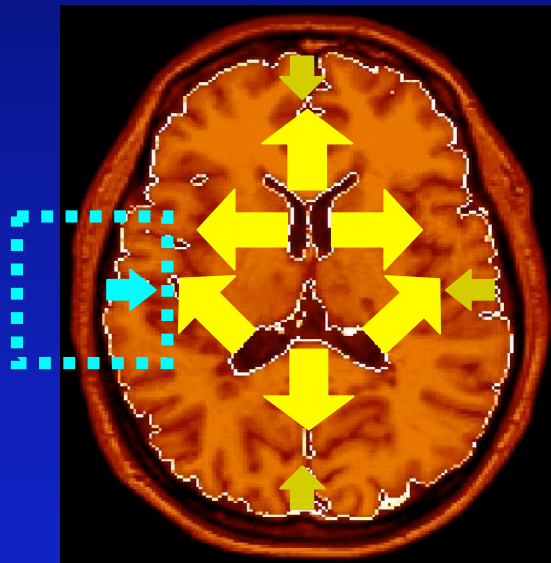
Brain Atrophy in MS



or

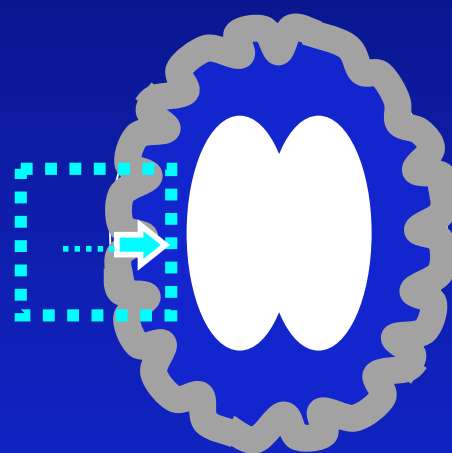
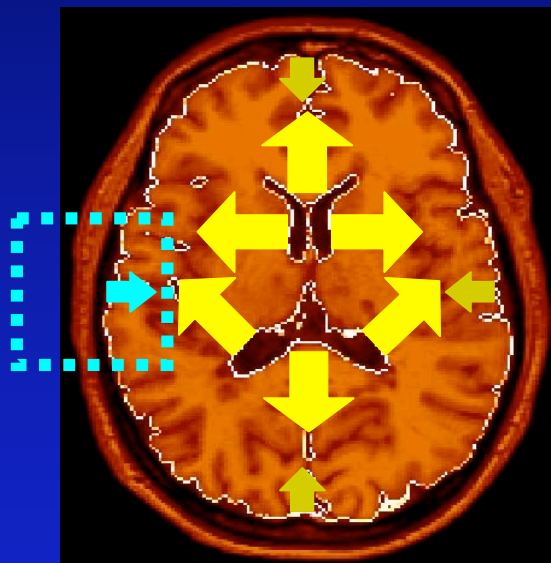
- *Decreases in WM*
- *Increases in Lateral Ventricles*

Brain Atrophy in MS

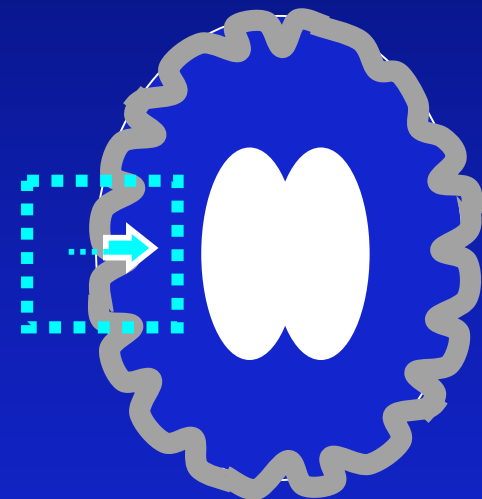


- *Decreases in WM*
- *Increases in Lateral Ventricles*

Brain Atrophy in MS

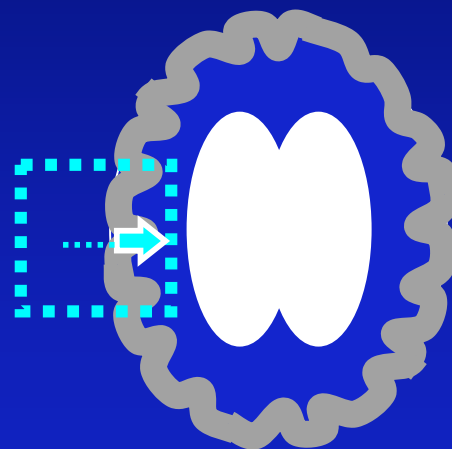
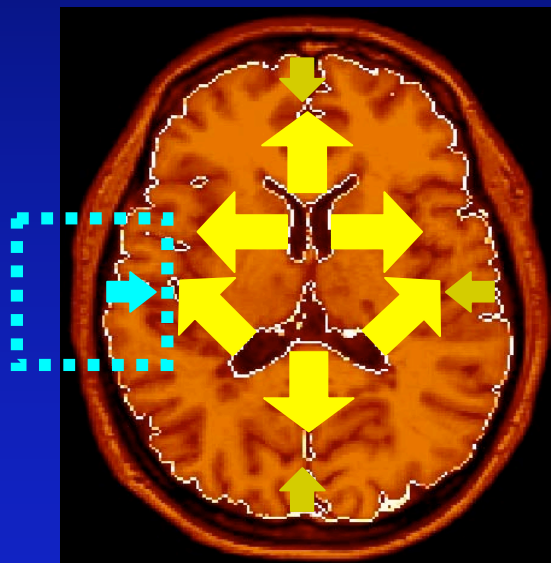


or

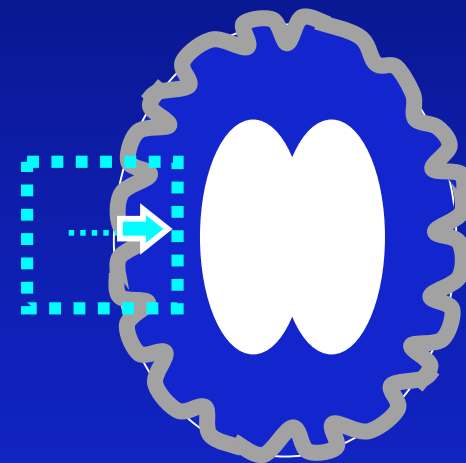


- *Decreases in WM*
- *Increases in Lateral Ventricles*

Brain Atrophy in MS



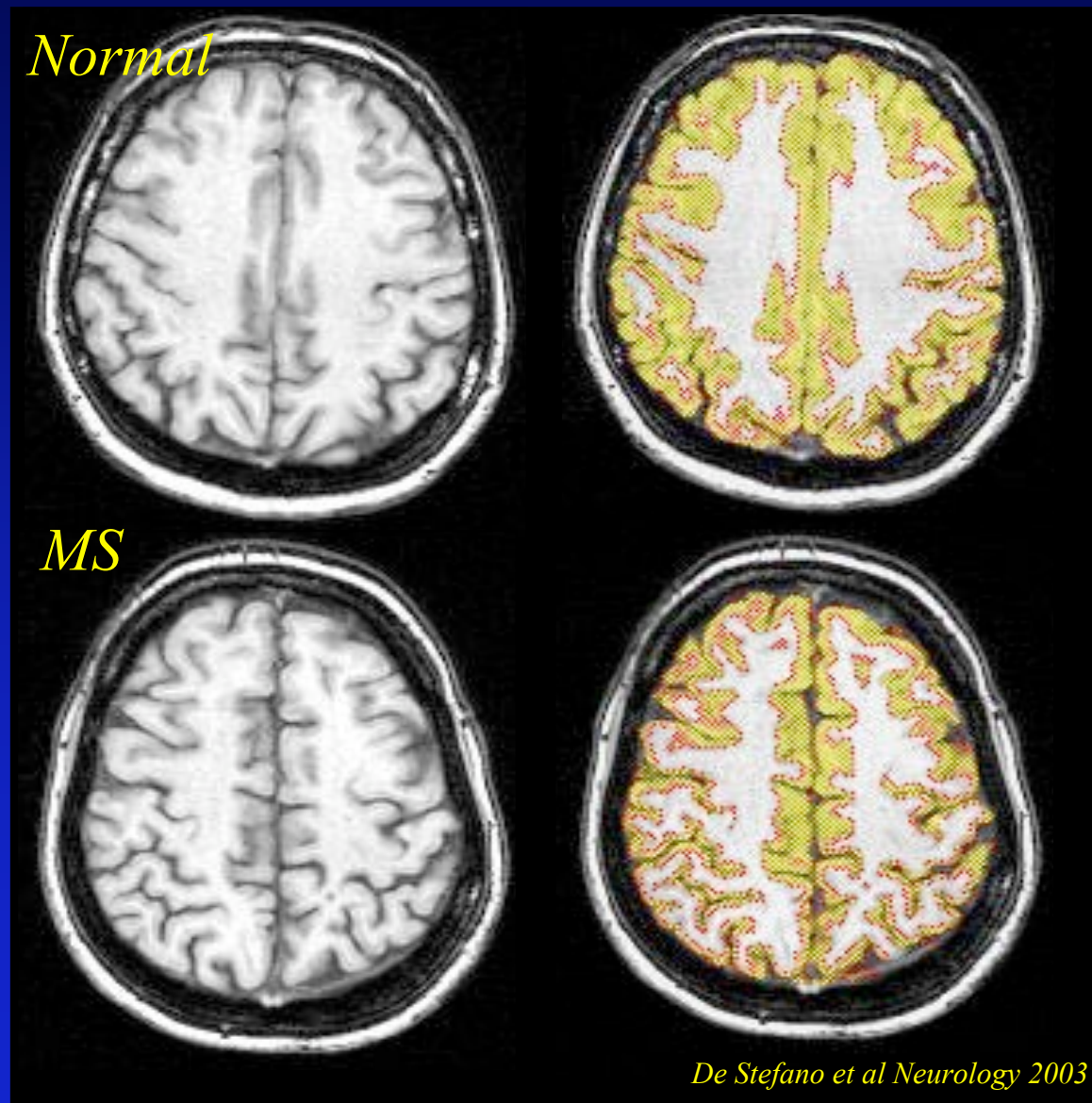
or



- *Decreases in WM*
- *Increases in Lateral Ventricles*

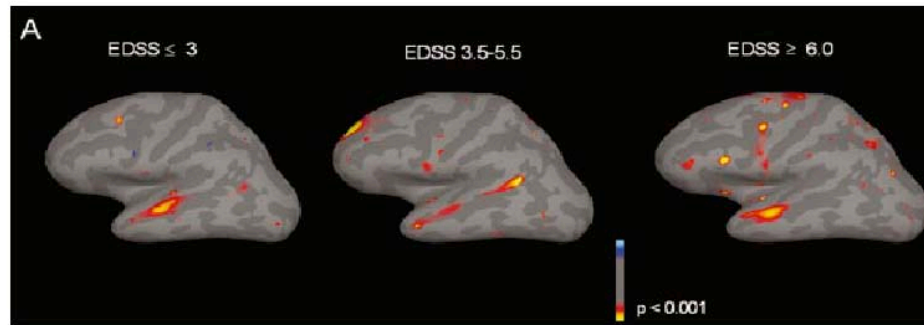
- *Decreases in GM*

Cortical Volume in Early RR MS

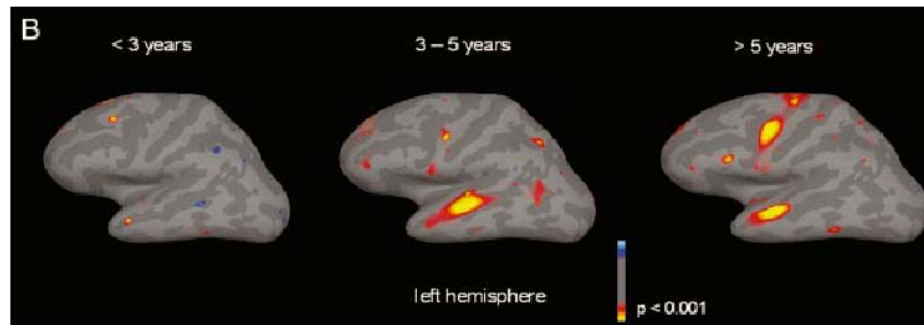


Cortical Thinning in MS Brains

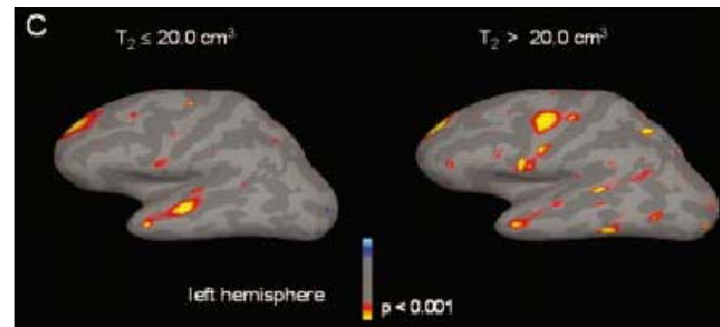
EDSS



Duration

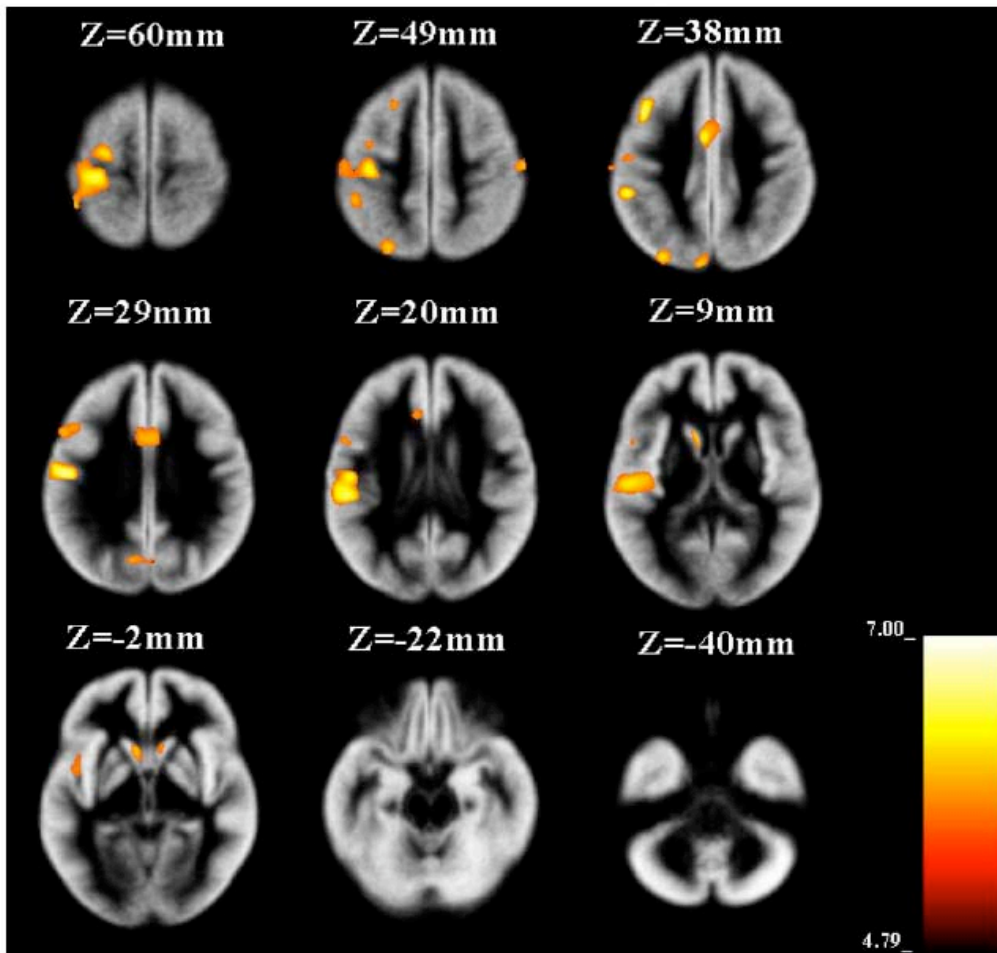


T2-W Lesions

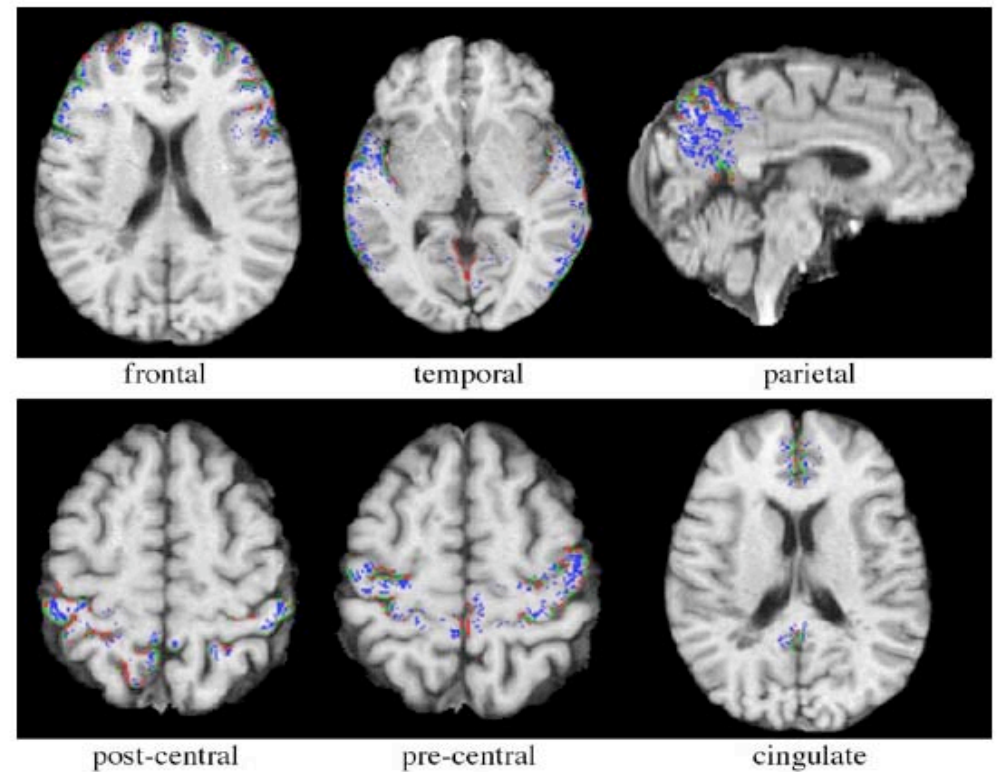


Sailer M et al BRAIN 2003

Cortical Atrophy in MS Brains



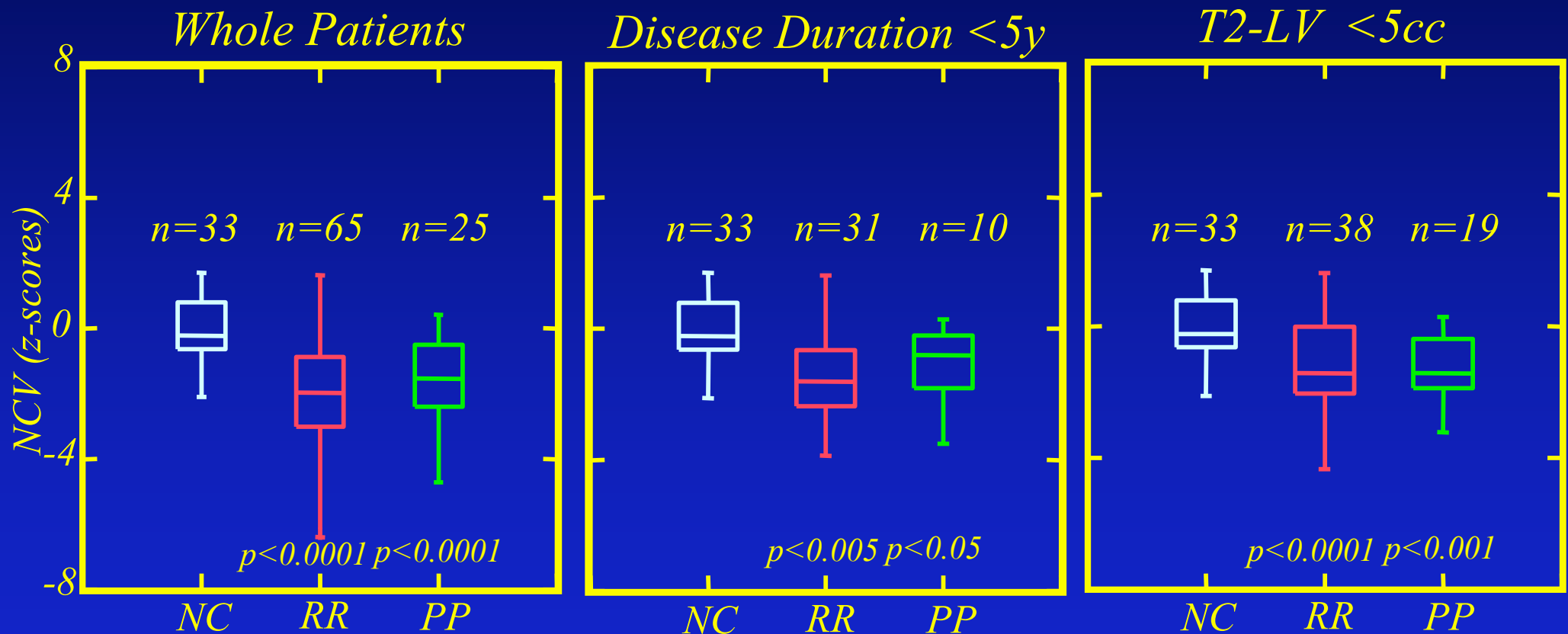
Prinster et al Neuroimage 2005



Chen J et al Neuroimage 2005

Cortical Atrophy in MS

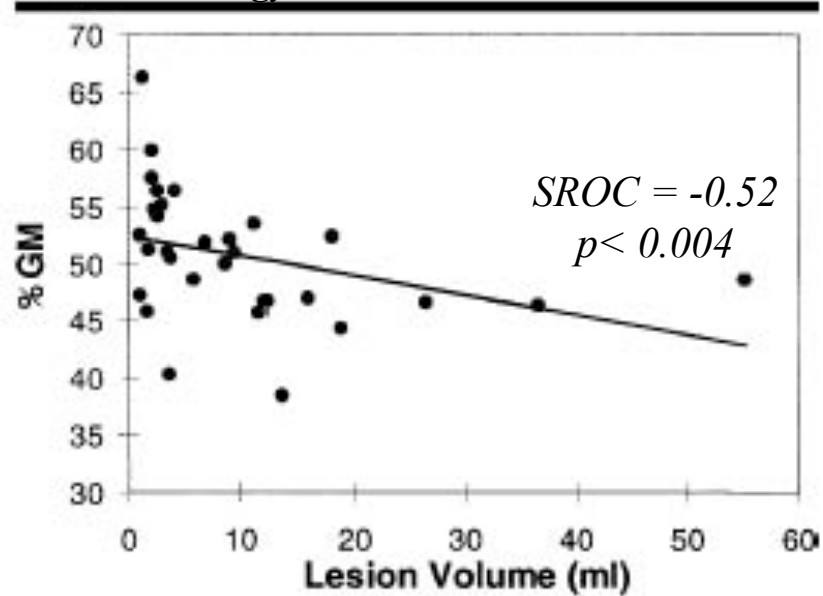
Normal Controls vs RR vs PP



GM Atrophy in RR MS

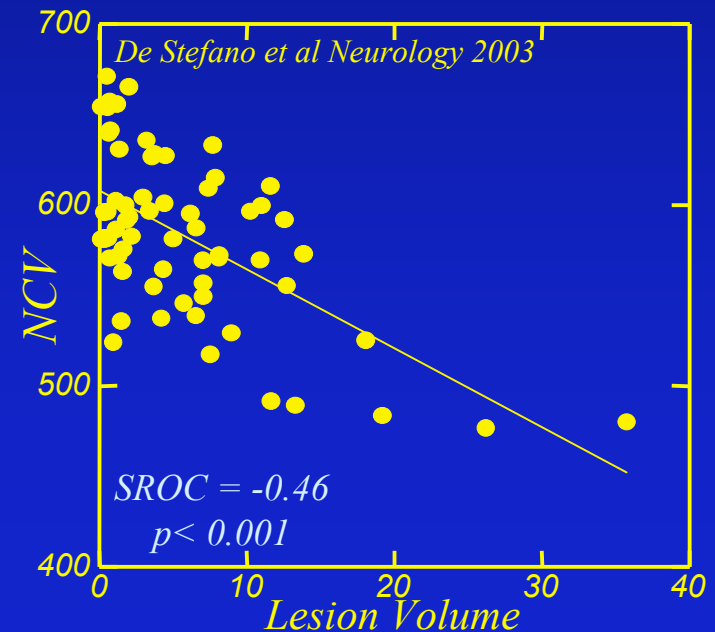
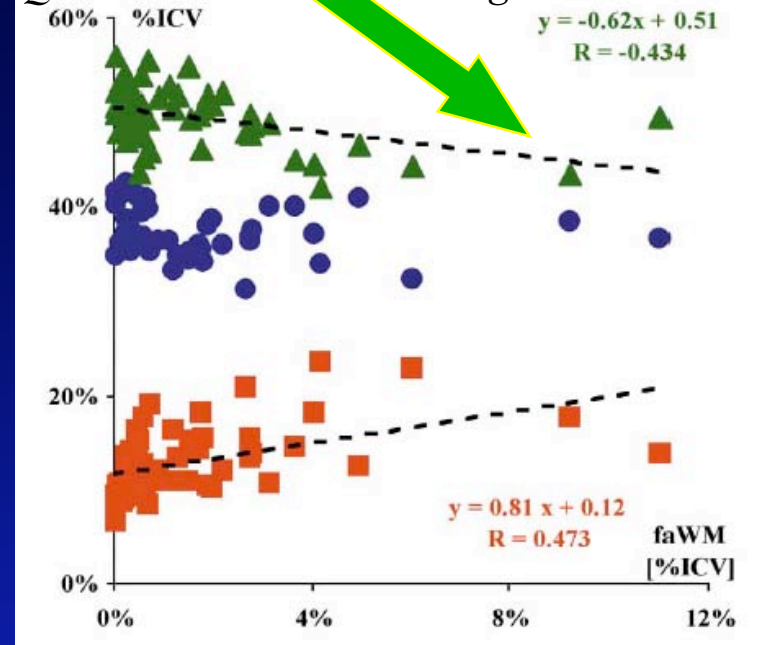
GM volume vs T2-W LV

Ge et al Radiology 2001



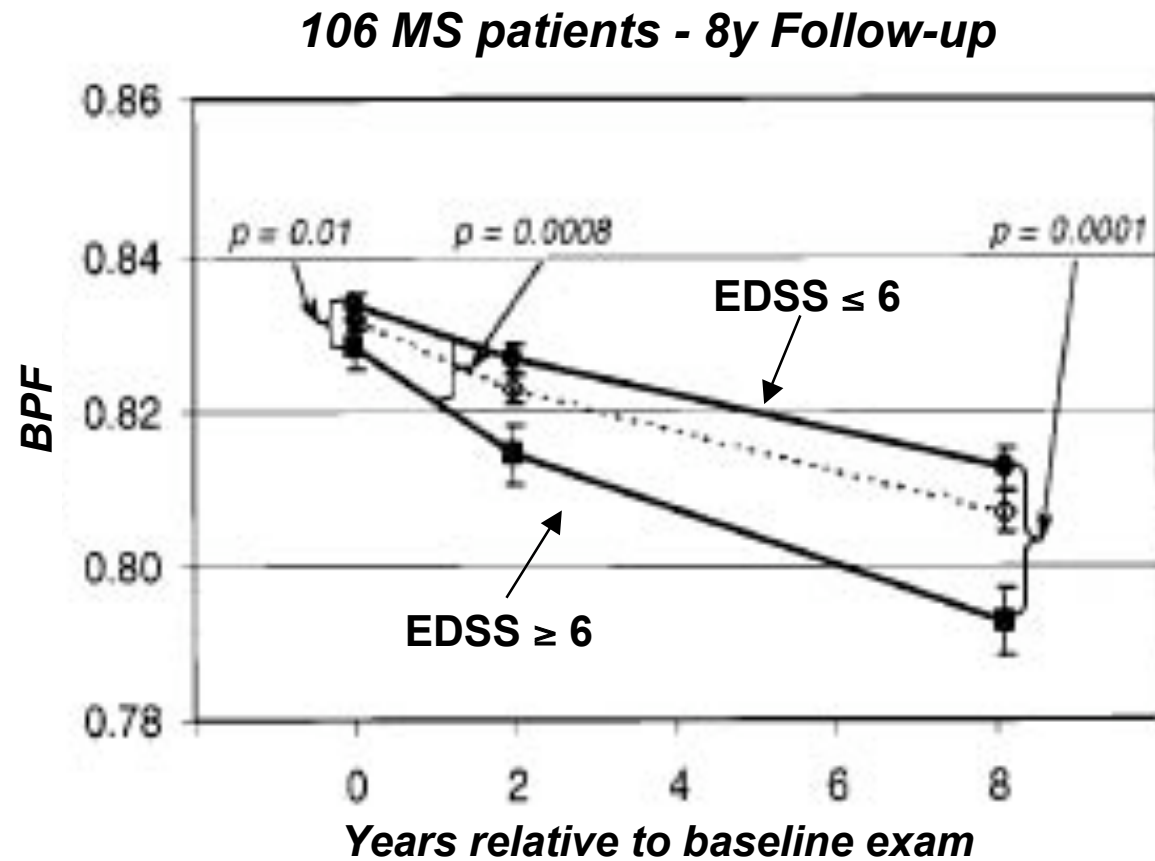
Chard et al Brain 2002
 $r = 0.53$ $p < 0.001$

Quarantelli et al NeuroImage 2003



Brain Atrophy as marker of disease progression

RR: 8-Year Follow-up



Fisher et al., Neurology 2002

Summary

- *Neuron and Axons are damaged from the earliest disease stages*
- *Lesions are important, but the brain between the lesions is not normal*
- *Cortical damage is common*

Pathogenesis of MS is complex, but includes neurodegeneration from earliest disease stages

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